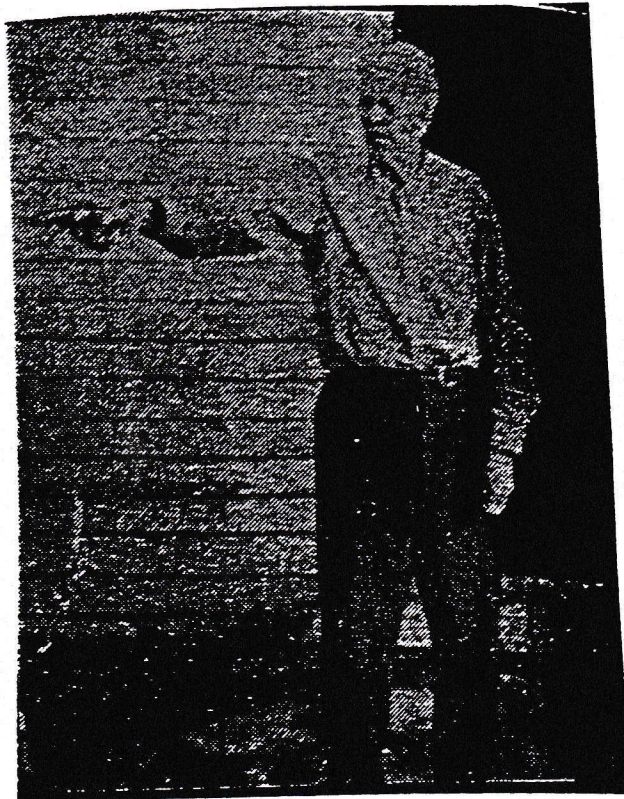




WILLIAM ANDERSON.



Charley Bergner



John Brown



ARCH CLEMENTS.



E. P. DE HART.



Isaac J. Hall



WOOT HILL.



TUCK HILL.



CLARK HOCKENSMITH.



WILL HULSE.



FRANK JAMES.



JESSE W. JAMES.



JOHN JARRETTE.



PEYTON LONG.



GEO. W. MADDOX.



DICK MADDOX.



Morgan Mattox, 9 Sep 1921



T. F. MAUPIN.



LEE McMURTRY.



ALLEN PARMER.



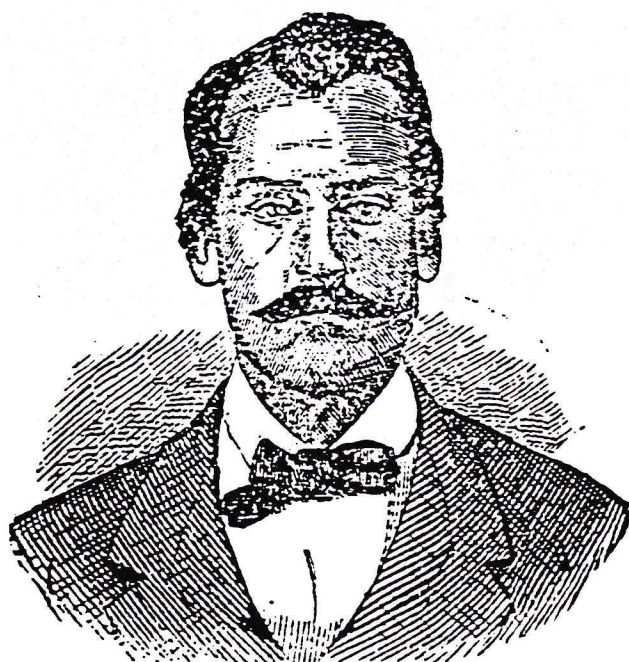
DAVE POOLE.



CHARLES WILLIAM QUANTRELL.



GEORGE SHEPHERD.



OLL SHEPHERD.



FLETCHER TAYLOR.



GEORGE TODD.



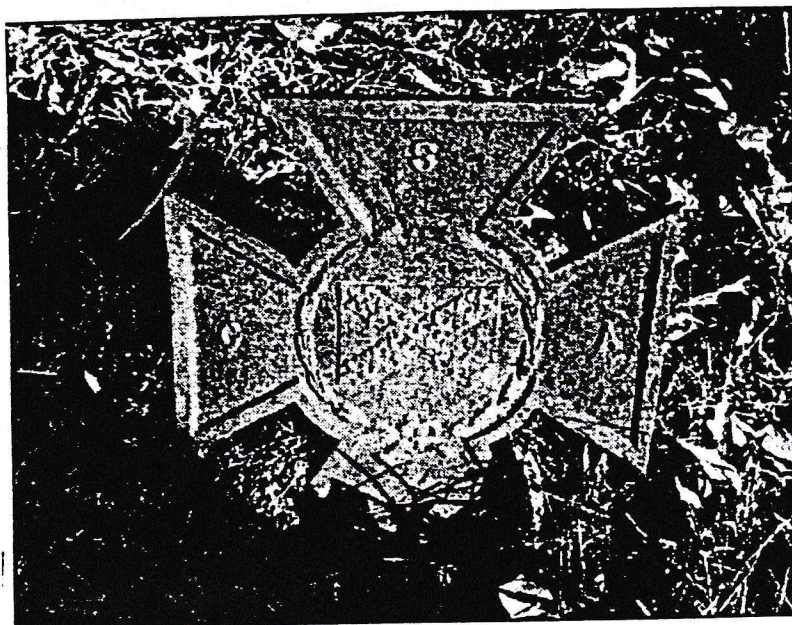
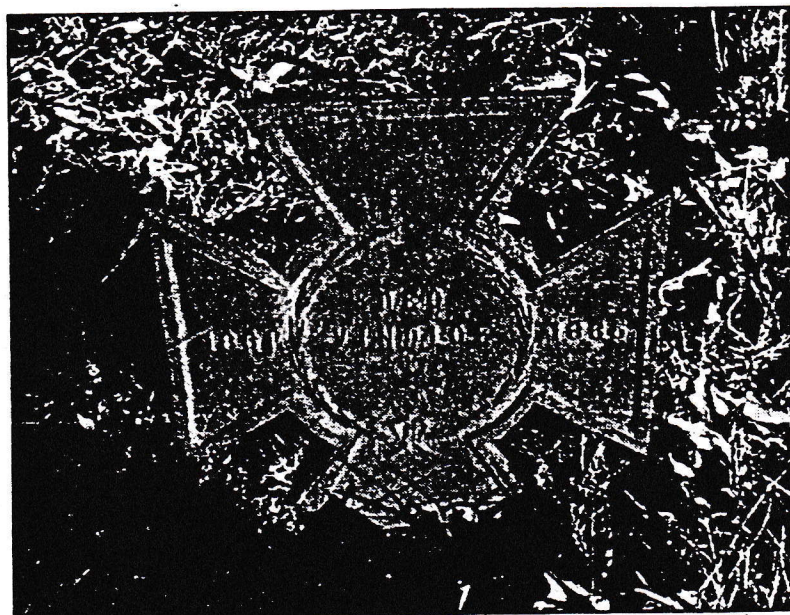
James Newton Vaughn
March 1, 1881



COLEMAN YOUNGER.



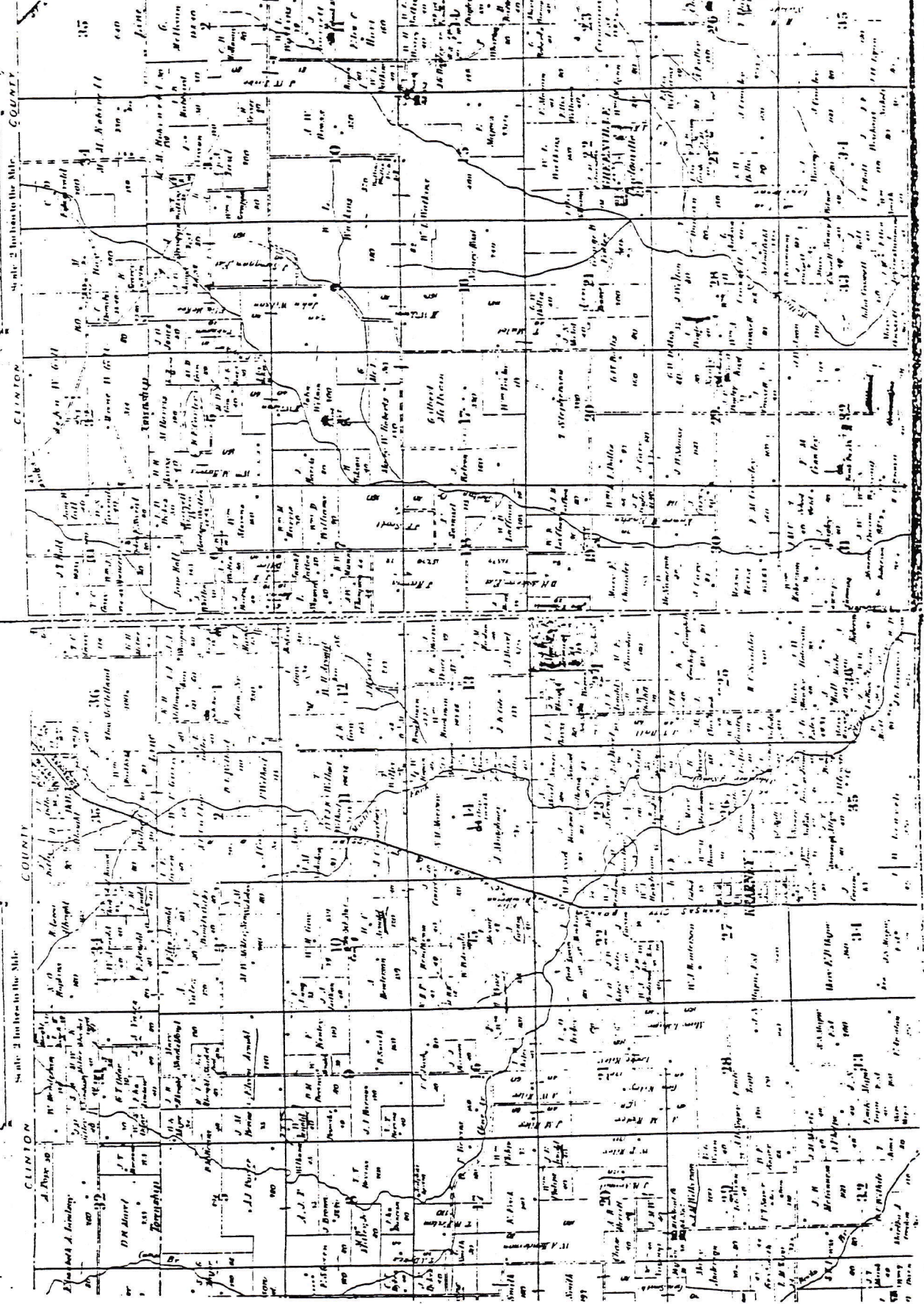
JAMES YOUNGER.



SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR GRAVE MARKER
FRONT AND BACK

BATESVILLE DAILY GUARD 5/2/9

TOWNSHIP 33 & 34 NORTH RANGE 1 WEST
OF THE 5TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
CLINTON COUNTY



PACQUIR, ANDY
PALMER, CHRIS

Palmer went to Kentucky with Quantrill.

PARENT, RILEY

Served under Andy Blunt.

Parent was from Oak Grove, Missouri. He first joined Upton Hays. Then, he joined Blunt in the spring of 1863. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre.

Parent died before August 13, 1911.

PARKER, BENJAMIN F. (CAPTAIN)

Benjamin Parker was from Jackson County. He was commissioned as colonel in the Confederacy May 11, 1863. On March 14 (18), 1862 (1863), he attacked Liberty in Clay County. He joined Cole Younger. On June 29, 1863, he was killed at Wellington.

PARKER, ?

Served under John Thrailkill.

Parker was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

PARKER, WILL

Will Parker was with Quantrill in Kentucky in 1865.

PARMER, ALLEN H.

Served under Quantrill.

Parmer was born May 6, 1848. His parents were Isaac (from Virginia) and Barbara Hozard Parmer (from Ohio). He married Susan L. James on November 24, 1870. She was born November 25, 1849, and died March 3, 1889, in Archer City, Texas. Susan was a sister of Jesse and Frank James. Their children were: Robert Archie, born December 19, 1872 (Arkansas), drowned July 9, 1883; Flora, born June 13, 1877, died 1926 (married William Benson); Zelma, born December 19, 1879, died February 6, 1972 (married George R. Edwards); Allen Jr., born October 16, 1882 (Browning states 1885), died January 21, 1885 (1887); Susan Kate, born December 25, 1885, died October 6, 1903; daughter called Tot, born December 25, 1886, died October 6, 1892; Feta, born September 14, 1887, died August 20, 1978 (married Bert Rose); and a stillborn son, March 2, 1889. Susan died from complications the next day. Parmer married his former housekeeper, Sarah Katherine Ogden from Lexington, Missouri.

Parmer claimed there was no "black flag." He met Quantrill at the Little Blue Church, where he reported that 300 Jayhawkers were in Independence instead of 600.

In the Lawrence Massacre, he supposedly killed twenty-three men. He left with Gregg's group. Federal soldiers followed the guerrillas and during one close encounter, Parmer received a wound. He also fought at Baxter Springs.

On September 8, 1864, he was with Todd at Judge Gray's near Bone Hill when Captain John Chestnut found them. Chestnut had orders from Price. September 12, 1864, George Shepherd chose Parmer and ten others to enter Clay County to distract Federal soldiers while Price entered Missouri.

Parmer fought Johnson near Centralia. He attended George Todd's burial. In the spring of 1864, he joined Fletch Taylor at Jesse Cole's (brother to Zerelda Samuel, who was the mother of Jesse and Frank James).

Near Fredericksburg, he attacked some Federal soldiers at the Conrow House. The attack of Captain Moses, Colorado Division, two miles west of Fredericksburg, may be the same skirmish.

Parmer was wounded at the same time Taylor lost his arm at Rush Bottom in Clay County. In 1864, he came with Frank James and joined Bill Anderson.

He went to Kentucky with Quantrill. At Hustonville, Kentucky, he was responsible for starting a skirmish by "appropriating" a horse from a Federal garrison and killing a Federal major. Peyton Long may have killed the officer, but George Roberson was hung for the killing. Thomas Evans was captured and suspected of the killing. Evans was held prisoner at Lexington, Kentucky, chained flat on his back.

Parmer was in the Worthville skirmish. He was at Wakefield's farm when Quantrill was mortally wounded. Parmer escaped, and surrendered at Samuel's Depot, Kentucky, July 26, 1865.

Jesse James supposedly tried to commit suicide because of his sister's marriage to Parmer. If he did, he must have gotten over his feelings about Parmer, because Jesse and Zee spent their honeymoon with the Parmer's.

After his marriage to Susan, they moved to Boonsboro (Cane Hill), Arkansas, to be near his parents. Susan taught school near here.

Parmer may have been involved in the Liberty bank robbery. A warrant was issued for his arrest in the Richmond robbery, but he worked in Kansas City and had a solid alibi. He moved to Texas. The house that the Parmers lived in burned down in 1885 or 1886 in Archer City, Texas.

Later, he was arrested for the Glendale train robbery (October 8, 1879), but since he couldn't be identified, he was released. While he lived in Denison, Texas, he supplied Frank James an alibi for his whereabouts at the time of the Winston train robbery.

He attended the reunions. In 1905, he gave up ranching, and worked at railroad construction until he retired to Alpine, Texas, in 1920.

While visiting a friend, Claude Miller, Parmer died suddenly in Wichita Falls, Texas, October 27, 1924. Another source claims he died October 25, 1827. He was buried in the Riverside Cemetery near Susan and three of their children.

PARR, GABRIEL C. "GABE" OR "BUSTER"

Served under Anderson.

Gabe Parr was born April 19, 1848, in Danville, Kentucky. He fought in Independence August 11, 1862, and the Centralia battle with Johnson.

After the war, he attended the reunions. He became deputy sheriff of Jackson County in 1903. In 1906, he retired from farming, and moved to Independence. He died on the

afternoon of June 9, 1919, at his home in Independence. The week before, he suffered from a stroke. Parr was buried in the Lobb Cemetery north of Blue Springs, Missouri.

PARR, J. M. "MIKE"

Served under Quantrill.

Mike Parr took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He fought Johnson near Centralia.

PARSONS, ?

Parsons was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

PARTISAN RANGER ACT

Monday, April 21, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed the Partisan Ranger Act, enabling Confederate President Jefferson Davis to "commission officers to form bands of partisan rangers."

In mid-August, General Thomas Hindman sent Colonels Upton Hays, John T. Hughes, Joseph C. Porter, J. Vard Cockrell, John T. Coffee, Gideon W. Thompson, Warner Lewis, J. A. Poindexter, S. D. Jackman, and Captain J. O. Shelby to Missouri to recruit, and start guerrilla operations. Hindman had used the guerrillas, and believed in their military significance.

On August 14, 1862, Colonel Thompson swore Quantrill and his guerrillas into the Confederacy as Partisan Rangers.

PARVIN (PRIVIN), HENCE

Served under Quantrill.

Hence Parvin took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He was in the battle with Wagner in June of 1864. On August 16, 1864, he rode with Thrailkill in the attack of a blacksmith shop in Ray County. He also fought in the Fayette battle, and the Centralia battle with Johnson.

PARVIN (PRIVIN), LAFE

Served under Todd.

Lafe Parvin took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He fought Wagner, Johnson in Centralia, and rode with Poole at Blackwater. Parvin attended George Todd's burial.

PATER, HENRY

PATTERSON, ARCH

Served under Quantrill.

PATTERSON, DUNCAN

Served under Quantrill.

PATTERSON, HENRY "HANK"

Served under Anderson.

Henry Patterson was killed at Orrick trying to retrieve Anderson's body.

PATTERSON, JOSEPH

Served under Quantrill.

PATTERSON, NEAL

Served under Quantrill.

PATTERSON, NICHOLSON

Served under Quantrill.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill and Price. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

Patterson attended the 1902 reunion, and was listed as being from Smithville, Missouri. He died January 8, 1929,

at the age of 92, at Smithville, and was buried in his Confederate uniform, in the Paradise Cemetery in Paradise, Missouri.

PEACHER, ?

Peacher was with Quantrill September 24, 1864.

PEMBROKE (PEMBERTON), H. C.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

PENCE, BUD

Served under Quantrill.

Bud Pence lived in Clay County before the war. He married Judge Samuels' daughter. His brother was Donnie Pence, and he was a cousin of Jesse James (see Pence, Doniphan for more family information).

Pence joined Quantrill in 1863. After joining Quantrill, some men came to his father's home, and put a rope around the elderly man's neck. They threatened to hang him if he didn't tell where Bud was, and proceeded to pulled him off the ground two or three times. He wouldn't tell, so they broke a fiddle and gun stock over his head. He survived and moved to Liberty to keep his other son, Donnie, from joining Quantrill. Donnie eventually went anyway.

Some of the battles Bud Pence fought in were the August 12, 1864, attack near Fredericksburg, the Centralia battle with Johnson, Blackwater, and the attack of Colorado Federal soldiers at Fredericksburg. He received a wound in the Frank James' ambush of Federal soldiers. In 1864 he joined Anderson.

Pence went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He fought in the Worthville skirmish. When Quantrill was mortally wounded at Wakefield's farm, he managed to escape. On July 26, 1865, he surrendered at Samuel's Depot, Kentucky.

After the war, he was recognized in the Liberty bank robbery. Before the robbery, he and Frank James, stopped at Captain B. S. Minter's for two sacks of meal. The sacks were supposedly used in the robbery. He was arrested in Kentucky, but with the help of a Kentucky sheriff, he escaped. The people of Kentucky felt Pence wouldn't get a fair trial in Missouri. They cited James Devers' hanging by a mob as evidence.

Pence lived in Nelson County, Kentucky, and became a deputy there. He died before 1897.

PENCE, ALEXANDER DONIPHAN "DONNIE"

Served under Quantrill.

Donnie Pence was a brother of Bud Pence. He, like Bud, also married a daughter of Judge Samuels. In the 1860 Missouri Census, Clay County, Liberty, Adam C., who was 55 years old, and Anna, who was 50, were both born in Kentucky. Their children were: Thomas, 18 (this could be Bud), and Doniphan, 12, were both born in Missouri.

Pence joined Quantrill in May or June of 1864. He was in Texas when Quantrill and Todd had their big fight. Pence stated that Todd got drunk and defied Quantrill. Quantrill shot at and missed Todd, so he ordered his men to shoot Todd. They refused and left.

Pence went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He was in the Worthville skirmish.

After the war, he was a suspect in the Liberty bank robbery. He moved to Nelson County, Kentucky, and was sheriff from 1871 until his death in 1896. Connelley interviewed him at Samuel's Depot, which is now named Wakefield, Kentucky. On February 25, 1896, he died of typhoid pneumonia, and was buried at Kearney, Missouri. Another source claims he was buried at Stoner's Chapel near Samuels Depot, Kentucky.

PENCE, ROBERT "BOB"

PENSIONS

The 1913 Missouri legislature appropriated \$30,000 for pensions for ex-Confederate soldiers disabled by age or disability. Six hundred and fifty-three soldiers received \$10.00 a month.

PERDEE, J. R.

Served under Quantrill. On the July 16, 1862 roster.

In the 1860 Missouri Census, Johnson County, Columbus, James Perdee, who was 60 years old, was born in Virginia. His wife, Mary, who was 55, was born in Tennessee. Their children were: George W. and Andrew J. (twins), 25, born in Missouri (as were the others); James, 22; Thomas, 18; Franklin, 15; and Jefferson, 12. James and Thomas may be the brothers who rode with Quantrill. Their father may be the Captain Purdee that Quantrill visited and held a rendezvous on his farm before the Lawrence raid.

PERDEE, T. B.

See Perdee, J. R.

PERKINS, CALEB (COLONEL)

Perkins was commissioned by General Sterling Price to recruit in Boone County. Todd acted as a scout for him. Perkins fought at Fayette. He rode with Price at Glasgow, and helped Poindexter's disbanded men get across the river near Glasgow, on September 23, 1864. On September 27, 1864, he fought Johnson near Centralia. He rode with Anderson at Orrick.

PERRY, JOAB "JACK"

Served under Quantrill.

Perry had long golden hair. He deserted Quantrill after the Lawrence Massacre. Bill Gregg told Jarrette to kill him, but Jarrette refused saying that he'd get it soon enough. Perry made it back to Missouri alive, although, Gregg claimed Perry was killed August 22, 1863, by the Missouri State Militia in Cass County.

He was a suspect in the Liberty bank robbery, and was later arrested and jailed June 10, 1866, in Independence, Missouri, for horse stealing.

PETERS, J. C.

Peters left Quantrill, and rode with General Shelby for two years. He was wounded five times. In 1864, he was killed at Union Mills. Another source claims Peters was in the Lawrence Massacre and attended the reunions.

PEYTON (PAYTON), JOHN

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, John Peyton, a 23 year old lawyer, was born in Kentucky. He was living with John Womell. Peyton was killed fighting Johnson near Centralia.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD

Served under Anderson.

On September 2, 1864, Edward Phillips was in a farm house with six other guerrillas when Federal soldiers attacked. He was able to escape, but Robert Todd and Dof Carroll were killed.

PHILLIPS, HENRY (CAPTAIN)

Henry Phillips and his company fought along side Anderson, Quantrill and Hildebrand numerous times. He lived near the Current River in Ripley County, Missouri.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS

This town was in Mexico. Shelby brought arms and ammunition with him into Mexico. He sold his heaviest cannon and ammunition July 17, 1865, for \$16,000 in silver and twice that in worthless Juarist script (some say \$60,000); \$20,000 in cash, the rest in script.

A Mexican officer approached Ike Berry and claimed his horse. Berry laughed at him and severed the officer's right arm at the shoulder with a heavy sword. Several Mexicans were killed and the guerrillas took back the artillery they sold that morning.

PITNEY, ?

Served under Anderson and Caleb Perkins.

Pitney was at Macon, Missouri, October 16, 1864.

PLATTE CITY

This town is located in Platte County, Missouri. On Sunday, July 3, 1864, six miles north of Platte City, Federal soldiers surrounded and killed several guerrillas.

PLATTSBURG

This town is located in Clinton County, Missouri. In May of 1863, the town was attacked under Fernando Scott's command. The commander of the post was captured and threatened. The garrison surrendered, and the militia were paroled. The guerrillas took \$10,000 of Missouri bonds, and destroyed the guns.

Plattsburg, was the home of David Rice Atchison (a full-sized statue stands there honoring him), who was the United States President for one day. Zachary Taylor was to be sworn in March 4, 1849, but because it was on a Sunday, refused. Vice-President George Dallas resigned March 2, 1849, and because of the order of succession, Senate Pro Tem Atchison, became president for the day. Apparently, things were so slow that he practically slept all day.

PLEASANT HILL

This area was located in Cass County, Missouri. This could be the skirmish that was fought on Friday, July 11, 1862. The skirmish happened between Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill (or Sears' battle). Ten Federal troops and six

guerrillas were killed. Major Gower chased Quantrill and his guerrillas. Gower had 265 men; Quantrill just 65.

In September of 1862, another skirmish was fought here, where Young Simmons was wounded.

In 1863, Joe Lee was to cut Federal Lieutenant Jefferson and his men away from the garrison located at Pleasant Hill. Lee charged before Younger was in place. Jefferson was killed, his scouting expedition defeated, and Pleasant Hill was evacuated (plus the entire county) by Federal soldiers.

POINDEXTER, JOHN A.

Poindexter was a Confederate Colonel sent by Hindman, and commissioned by Price to recruit in Missouri. His operations were short lived. He started on July 20, 1862, and by the last of August of 1862, he was captured, alone, in Chariton County. During this time, he raided Livingston County, and fought in Carroll County. He was tried by a military commission, and paroled. His command had been destroyed.

He died April 14, 1869, at his home in Randolph County, Missouri.

POISAL, JAMES HAMILTON

Served under Quantrill, part time.

James Poisal's father was Sebastian Poisal, who was born in 1793, in Virginia. Sebastian was killed in 1863, either at home near Dover, Missouri by Union bushwhackers, or on the old Santa Fe trail between his farm and Waverly, Missouri. Ed Poisal, Sebastian's father, of Aulville, Missouri, was born in 1834.

Sim Whitsett was James Poisal's best friend. Poisal and Whitsett were arrested by Union troops north of Odessa. The troops had been attacked while they guarded a supply train of wagons. After several weeks of brutality, Poisal and Whitsett were released.

After the war, he went to Texas where he worked as a drover, driving livestock to Sedalia, Missouri. He died in 1891.

POISAL, MACK

Served under Quantrill, part time.

Mack Poisal's parents were Thomas S. and Mary Sophia Eagen Poisal. Three Union men had murdered Thomas near Waverly at the beginning of the Civil War. Thomas was driving a team and wagon. A young boy, who saw the killing, ran to Poisal's family and told them what he saw. Mack and two others found the three men, killed them and threw them into a hog lot.

After the war, Mack Poisal moved to Arkansas where he died.

POLK, ? (CAPTAIN)

Polk went to Texas with Jesse James in 1864. This was probably George Shepherd's group, as he went to Texas with James and several other guerrillas in 1864.

POOL, JOHN ADAMS

Served under Quantrill.

John Pool was born December 27, 1838. His parents were

J. M. (born in Virginia) and Jane Thompson Pool (born in Tennessee). His wife was Lou Pool; their son was J. A. Pool.

John Pool retired as a ranchman. He died October 20, 1930, at Marfa in Presidio County, Texas, from burns on his legs and hips.

POOLE (POOL), DAVID M. (OR FRANCIS MARION) "DAVE"

Served under Todd.

David Poole's father was James Poole, and his grandfather was Norman Poole. His uncle was Archibald Poole, and his brother was John Poole.

Poole joined in the spring of 1862 in retaliation of Kansans that sacked Arch's home. He was on the July 16, 1862 roster.

He was small in stature, bearded, and the guerrillas' own comedian (according to Frank James, Poole could have made a lot of money on the stage). Poole could imitate anyone or their speech. He was reckless, and a sure-shot with the six-shooter.

Poole was the captain of one of four companies. William Haller saved him in Cass County from being killed by a Federal soldier. He was in the Independence battle February 18, 1862. In the skirmish at Fred Farmer's, he received a wound. He fought in Independence again on August 11, 1862. After fighting in the battle of Lone Jack, he was elected fourth sergeant. At Cane Hill, he helped rescue Shelby.

Poole returned to Missouri, and helped capture the "Sam Gaty." He was in the advance guard at the Baxter Springs battle. Poole took over Todd's company.

At Sherman, Texas, Poole left Quantrill. He proceeded on to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was given orders by General Kirby Smith to clean up the thieves and speculators on the Mississippi River bottoms.

In August of 1864, he was ordered to Howard County, Missouri, to prepare for Price's invasion. He fought at Fayette, in Goslin's Lane, and Centralia.

After the battle of Centralia, he literally walked on the dead Federal soldiers' bodies, leaping from one to the other. When Todd asked him what he was doing, he said that he couldn't count the dead Union soldiers without "jumping on them," because with his foot on them he knew he "had them." Todd told him he didn't have to walk on them, that it was inhuman, but Poole told him they were dead. He counted 130 dead bodies in one area.

When Price was defeated at Westport, he went with him. On April 16, 1865, he was elected captain. Poole's band was the last to breakup. He said good-bye and shook hands with each of his men at Texas Prairie, Jackson County.

Because his record was fairly clean, he spoke to Major B. K. Davis about surrender. On May 21, 1865, Poole brought in 85 (Brownlee states 85; Settle 40; Eakin & Hale 48) of Anderson and Todd's men to surrender to Colonel Chester Harding at Lexington. After laying down their guns, they took an oath of allegiance to the United States, received a parole certificate, and told to go home. Poole was sent out

with a cavalry escort to get other guerrillas to give themselves up (Settle states at least 200 did so).

He enrolled with Archie Clements in the Missouri State Militia. Later, he went to Texas with George Shepherd, and settled in Sherman, Texas. Poole then went to New Mexico.

Poole returned to Missouri, and led a posse who were chasing bandits after the Lexington, Missouri, bank robbery. He apparently stayed in Lexington long enough to get married, and went back to his Texas cattle ranch. Pole died circa June 5, 1899, in Arizona.

POOLE (POOL), JOHN "JACK" W.

Served under Quantrill.

John Poole was a brother to David Poole. He was from Lafayette County. Some of the battles he fought in were the capture of the "Sam Gaty", the Lawrence Massacre, Goslin's Lane, and the Centralia battle with Johnson.

He accompanied Jarrette to Louisiana. They were ordered by General Kirby Smith to command a company to clean up the Louisiana border on the Mississippi River side. Poole was wounded five miles from Goodrich's ferry while capturing 27 wagons. He commanded a squad of ten to twenty-five men in Louisiana. In 1865, he surrendered at Lexington.

After the war, he and his brother Dave led a posse who were chasing men who robbed the Lexington, Missouri, bank.

On December 24, 1924, he died in Texas.

POPE, JAMES

Served under Quantrill.

POPE, SAMUEL

Samuel Pope was a member of the James Gang. He was arrested on suspicion of robbing the Savannah, Missouri, bank (March 2, 1867), but produced an alibi and was released.

PORTER, CYRUS

On May 3, 1865, Cyrus Porter was with Dave Poole. He surrendered at Memphis, Tennessee, circa May 12, 1865.

PORTER, HENRY

Served under Quantrill.

Henry Porter was in the battle with Captain Wagner on June 8, 1864, and was wounded in the left leg. He fought Johnson near Centralia. In 1864, he joined Fletch Taylor in Jackson County. He was wounded in the right leg when Taylor lost his arm (see Taylor, Charles Fletcher).

Porter went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He was in the Worthville skirmish. As captain, he led 18 (or 14) guerrillas to Samuel's Depot, Kentucky, on July 26, 1865, to surrender to Captain Young (under General Palmer) stationed at Bardstown. The guerrillas were allowed to keep two revolvers, ammunition, and their horses.

After the war, he represented Jackson County district in the state legislature. He moved to Texas, and became county court judge. Next, he moved to the state of Washington, and became a probate judge.

PORTER, JOSEPH C. (COLONEL)

Joseph Porter was born in 1819 in Kentucky. He moved to Lewis County, Missouri. In 1861, he was married with five

children. His brother, Jim Porter, was a captain over 200 men, and rode with Arch Clements. Jim and Joseph Porter fought at Newark, Missouri.

On June 17, 1861, Joseph Porter captured a unit of state militia, relieved them of their equipment, and paroled them. He gathered a large force of farm boys on July 13, 1861. On July 22, 1861, he was a Confederate Colonel and fought in Florida, Missouri. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of General Martin Green's State Guard unit. Some of the battles he fought in were Athens, Shelby, Lexington and Pea Ridge.

Hindman appointed him as a Confederate recruiting officer, and sent him into Missouri to cause trouble for the Union. The Union considered Porter and his men guerrillas. In 1862, he gathered men together as he moved down Missouri toward Arkansas. Alvin Cobb and his men joined Porter.

Porter was blocked by Colonel Odon Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, at Brown's Spring, July 27, 1862. The next day he fought Guitar at Moore's Mill. On August 6, 1862, he fought Colonel John H. McNeil at Kirksville August 6, 1862, and was defeated.

On September 12, 1862, Porter entered Palmyra for supplies and released the prisoners in a local jail. He gave the order to arrest Andrew Allsman, a Union spy, to Captain J. W. Shattuck, who had been arrested for information supplied by Allsman earlier. Shattuck had escaped, and joined Porter.

A Union officer, Strachan, under General McNeil sent Porter a letter stating that he either returned Allsman or ten citizens of Palmyra would be executed. Porter never received the letter. Allsman was never seen again. Ten innocent men were executed, shot before a firing squad.

On January 2, 1863, Porter moved from Pocahontas, Arkansas, to Hartville, Missouri. On January 9, he captured Hartville without firing a shot. General John S. Marmaduke asked Porter to join him to attack Springfield. Porter was wounded during the Springfield battle. Some of Quantrill's men were with Marmaduke.

Porter crossed the Missouri River in a row boat at Providence, and joined Shelby in Wright County, Missouri.

On January 10, 1863, he was killed near Marshfield. Another source claims he was wounded at Hartville on January 11, 1863, went to Arkansas, and died from the wound at Batesville, Arkansas, on February 18, 1863.

POTTER, MARION

Served under Quantrill.

Marion Potter lived near Lone Jack. His grandfather, Benjamin Potter, sold Quantrill and his men some meat on August 19, 1863, two days before the Lawrence Massacre. Benjamin was banished by Order #11, but Colonel Clark and Union troops killed Benjamin, at the age of 75, and some other men on September 6, 1863. The next day, Marion joined Quantrill.

John, Melchert C., and Steven T. Potter, were sons of Benjamin. John fought at Lone Jack. Melchert also fought at Lone Jack and drowned in an Arkansas river while with Price's

army. Steven was killed in 1862 "mysteriously" by his neighbor, John Ryder.

In the spring of 1865, in Waverly, Missouri, he was surprised by Federal troops while eating breakfast. Even though he was wounded, he was able to escape. Marion and another man hid in an old house which fell during a bad storm. Marion's leg was broken rendering him unconscious, and the other man was killed. While he was still unconscious, the Union troops took him to a cemetery (atop his casket) in Marshall, Missouri, and shot him.

POTTER, W. L.

W. L. Potter lived in Paola, Missouri. He was a border-ruffian, deputy US Marshal, deputy sheriff, deputy jailer, deputy constable, irregular Confederate soldier, and a pirate.

In late March of 1861, Potter saved Quantrill in Stanton when Quantrill was captured at Benning's for horse stealing. Potter and a posse took Quantrill to Paola, and put him in jail where Judge Thomas Roberts freed him.

He was near Sherman, Texas when Quantrill camped there.

Potter lived in Harrison, Arkansas, 1895-96.

POTTS, LEVI

Served under Todd.

Levi Potts was born October 9, 1828, in Simpson County, Kentucky. His children were: Joseph and William Potts, and a daughter, who married Palmer Snodgrass. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. In 1829, his father moved near Blue Mills in Ft. Osage Township, Missouri.

Potts joined Quantrill in 1862. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. During the Blackwater battle, he received a wound.

After the war, in 1866, he was rejected as a voter, because he was a southern sympathizer. He attended the 1902 reunion, and was within a few months of being 74 years old. Potts was listed as being from Grain Valley. At the eleventh annual reunion, he was elected Lieutenant on August 20, 1909, in Independence, Missouri.

Potts died September 26, 1913, at his daughter's home after a long illness. He was buried in the Slaughter Cemetery, east of Independence, Missouri.

POTTS, MARTIN

Served under Quantrill.

Martin Potts was a brother of Levi Potts. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. Soon after the Lawrence raid, he was murdered. He was nearly seventeen years old. Potts' saddlebags were full of loot taken from Lawrence. His parents begged him to leave their home at Blue Springs, Missouri, for fear of his life. He disappeared, but his horse, bridle and saddlebags were found. Litchford, a young boy who was also nearly seventeen, was seen going home carrying a shovel. It was believed that he killed Potts.

POWELL, ANDY

PREWITT, ALLEN

Served under Anderson and Quantrill.

Prewitt was born circa 1844, near Waverly, Lafayette

County. At the beginning of the Civil War, he joined the Confederacy. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre, and fought Johnson near Centralia. Later he rode with Shelby, and went with him to Mexico. He returned to Lexington, Missouri.

Prewitt died suddenly July 7, 1911, in Lexington, at the age of 67.

PRICE, STERLING

Confederate General.

Price was born in 1809 in Prince Edward County, Virginia. He was Governor of Missouri in 1852; served in the Missouri Legislature, and served in Congress. Price fought in the Mexican War. When the Civil War first began, he opposed secession, but disagreed with "extreme Unionists." He became Military Governor of New Mexico. Governor Jackson appointed him general-in-chief; he commanded the Missouri troops. Price was not liked by other Confederate generals or by Confederate President Jefferson Davis. He died September 29, 1867, of cholera in St. Louis, Missouri.

PRICE'S INVASION OF MISSOURI

Price invaded Missouri September 24-October 28, 1864. On Saturday, September 3, 1864, Rosecrans received a warning from General Washburne, the commander at Memphis, Tennessee, of Price and Shelby's intent to invade Missouri. General Kirby Smith ordered Price to recruit loyal Southerners and to avoid "wanton acts of destruction."

Price planned, with the guerrillas, to prepare Confederate sympathizers in Missouri to join the invasion. The Knights of the Golden Circle and Copperheads supplied Price with information and joined the invasion. Thomas C. Reynolds (see Reynolds, Thomas) joined Price at Camden, Arkansas.

As Price entered Missouri with over 12,000 men, the guerrillas were to keep Union soldiers busy, cut all transportation lines and destroy bridges. The idea was to keep Union troops in Missouri and Kansas, and out of Virginia and Tennessee. Price's main goal was to confiscate Union warehouses in St. Louis. Then, to capture Jefferson City and live off the land much like Union General Sherman did in his march to Atlanta. The new recruits he enrolled and the supplies he was to capture would be sent to Robert E. Lee.

The guerrillas fought at Centralia on September 27, 1864. They crossed the Missouri River at Rocheport on October 5th to meet Price. A battle was fought at Hermann, October 5th and Boonville, October 9-11th. October 15, Shelby attacked Sedalia and Glasgow (Anderson and Quantrill were both in these battles), and captured a garrison of 400 Union troops.

Price occupied Lexington on October 18, but was driven out the next day. October 19, near Waverly, Price proclaimed amnesty for his bushwacking deserters, and declared he would "promote Quantrill to brigadier general."

The Federal soldiers were victorious at Little Blue, October 21, and Independence October 22 (Westport). Price retreated back to Arkansas.

PRINGLE, JOHN (CAPTAIN)

Served under Anderson.

Pringle, a red-headed giant, was a veteran of the Mexican War. He was killed at Orrick with Anderson.

PROCK, JOHN

Prock fought at Warders Church, Lafayette County, July 10, 1864. He escaped by holding on to a cow's tail while crossing the nearby creek. Prock couldn't swim.

He attended the 1902 reunion, and was listed as being from Wellington, Missouri. Sometime between August 1903 and August 1904, he died.

PROVINES, ?

Provines accompanied Shelby to Mexico. He was killed at Encarnacion.

PULLIAM, JOHN DRURY (LIEUTENANT)

Pulliam was from Howard County. In the spring of 1863, he rode with Colonel S. D. Jackman near New Franklin. He helped kidnap General Thomas J. Bartholow. On June 1, 1863, he fought at Rocheport. He went to Missouri to recruit on August 29, 1864, and was captured and murdered by Federal troops.

QUANTRILL, WILLIAM CLARKE

Quantrill was born in Canal Dover, Ohio, July 31, 1837. His grandfather, Captain Thomas Quantrill of Hagerstown, Maryland, fought in the War of 1812. Thomas was either English or French, and his wife, Judith Heiser, was of German decent. Their children were: William, Archibald, Thomas Henry and Jesse Duncan who died when he was eight or nine years old. William later changed his name to Jesse Duncan.

Jesse (William) married and deserted six women. His first wife, Mary Lane, divorced him, and married Mr. A. Cowton. Jesse and Mary were the parents of Lawrence Quantrill.

Archibald married Mary A. Sands. Their daughter, Virginia, married Perry Brown.

Thomas Henry was born February 19, 1813, in Hagerstown, Maryland. His wife, Caroline Cornelia Clark[e], was born April 7, 1819 or 1820, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. They were married at Chambersburg, Maryland, October 11, 1836. Thomas may have used the names of Thomas Hart and Thomas Heiser.

Caroline's parents died at Stoyestown, Pennsylvania, when she was only six months old. She was raised by her uncle, Judge Alexander Thompson, who was a brother to her mother. He was of Scotch-Irish decent.

Thomas and Caroline's children were: William Clarke; Mary (born September 24, 1838, and died 1863; never married, and had a curvature of the spine); Franklin (born November 12, 1840, and was a cripple for life being afflicted with swelling in one knee); Mac Lindley (born December 18, 1841, died August 26, 1842); Cornelia Lisette (born June 20, 1843, died July 28, 1844); Thompson (born October 3, 1844, moved to Montana years later); Clarke (born September 5, 1847, died March 1848); and Archibald Rollin (born September 27, 1850, died March 2, 1851).

One source claimed William Quantrill was pushed out of the home by his mother, but later stated he was his mother's favorite child. Still later, the source claimed Quantrill wrote home saying that he wasn't very smart in leaving home.

Quantrill's letters home sounded like he was very homesick and lonesome. Like most boys his age, he talked about girls, and of coming home.

He was a slight, compact built, young man, 5'9", with fair reddish hair, round face, piercing blue-gray eyes, heavy upper eyelids, shifty-eyed, high forehead, Roman nose, quiet spoken, cynical, with a sneering attitude, bold, and had physical courage. Quantrill was described as almost completely amoral, vicious, and ambitious. He drank some, but did not use tobacco, and adored women.

At the age of sixteen, he became a teacher, and taught at Union School in Canal Dover. This was the same school his father taught in. Later, he taught in Tuscarawas County, near Canal Dover. Then he taught in Mendota, Illinois, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Quantrill went to Kansas with H. V. Beeson. In 1857, he moved to Miami County, Kansas. He tried to kill Beeson, left Kansas, and took the name of Charley Hart. In the spring of 1858, he went to Utah, and returned July 1859. Around 1858, he used the Charley Hart alias at Fort Bridger. He was a cattle herder at Fort Leavenworth. Quantrill may have worked for Henry Clay Chiles on his wagon train in May of 1858.

He taught a rural school near Osawatomie, Kansas, until 1860. In Lykins County, Kansas, he was charged with horse stealing. In the summer and fall of 1860, he was prosecuted in Douglas County, for burglary, larceny, arson, and kidnapping using the name Charley Hart. He disappeared while the charges were pending.

Quantrill joined five Quakers from Lawrence, and raided the Morgan Walker farm. He told Walker of the pending raid and became a hero. Quantrill courted Walker's daughter, Anne, who was his mistress for some time. Later, Kate King became his mistress.

He manufactured a tale that he was from Maryland, and came to Kansas to join his brother. They were supposedly attacked by soldiers. His brother was killed, and he was wounded and left for dead. One source claimed he was a Mason, but William Gregg said that if he was, Gregg would have known it.

At the beginning of the war, he may have rode with Stand Watie's Irregulars. One source stated he enlisted under Sterling Price. Quantrill fought at Wilson's Creek under Captain Stewart's cavalry, and Lexington, Missouri, before forming his guerrillas.

Quantrill appeared before Judge Hightower to state he killed a Federal soldier that had been killed in Jackson County, Missouri. Three men named Strawder, Stone and Thompson had been arrested for the murder. They were freed, but Quantrill was not held.

In the fall of 1861 (or winter), Quantrill went to Richmond, Virginia, to see the Confederate Secretary of War (who may have been James Alexander Seddon), to demand a commission; it was denied. One source claimed that Seddon was the Secretary, but Jeff Davis did not appoint him until November of 1862. On September 17, 1861, Judah Benjamin succeeded Leroy Walker as Secretary of War, and March 17, 1862, Benjamin became Secretary of State. Quantrill may have seen Benjamin. He told the Secretary that no prisoners would be taken.

In the winter of 1861, he started his own band made up mostly with farm boys in their teens. Even though some think the young men were irresponsible and undisciplined, they could group, ambush, and disperse at a moments notice.

One source stated that Quantrill joined Reid, Jarrette, Todd, Younger, and Clifton's gangs with his own, but later stated that Younger and Jarrette had no bands.

Their first skirmish with the Union was at Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri, February 1 (2), 1862. On March 7, 1862, he attacked Aubry, Kansas.

Quantrill went to visit a Majors (This could be Alexander Majors born October 4, 1814. He was a partner with William Russell and W. B. Waddell, and organized a freighting and stage firm, and the Pony Express. On January 13, 1900, he died in Missouri, and was buried in the Union Cemetery at Kansas City, Missouri, beside his wife, Katherine Stalcup Majors. She was born September 26, 1820, and died February 13, 1856.) farm on March 22, 1862.

Later that night, Quantrill went to David Tate's farm. There were several of his men with him. They were attacked but escaped. Quantrill went to David Wilson's home, and then on to John Flannery's where he joined Hallar and his men. On March 30, 1862, he was at Sam Clark's.

Quantrill joined forces with Upton Hayes on August 11, 1862, in order to capture Independence. A few days later, on August 14, 1862, he formed a Confederate partisan ranger company. An election was held, and Quantrill was made captain; William Haller, first lieutenant; George Todd, second lieutenant; William Gregg, third lieutenant.

Colonel Gideon Thompson, who had authority from General Thomas C. Hindman, supposedly gave Quantrill a captain's commission. Governor Tom Reynolds wrote General Price that Quantrill had never been a military officer for the state of Missouri, nor was he known as a Confederate officer at the Trans-Mississippi headquarters. Reynolds felt Quantrill and his men should join the Confederate army, and he'd like to use them. One source claimed he only received a colonel's commission.

Quantrill called a meeting at Captain Purdee's farm in Johnson County on August 18, 1863, the reason — Lawrence. A few days later, he led the guerrillas in the Lawrence raid. He didn't ride his favorite horse "Charlie" to Lawrence. It was his intention to capture Senator Lane, and take him back to Missouri and publicly hang him in Jackson County, Missouri.

On November 18, 1863, an indictment was filed against Quantrill and 33 of his men for the murder of George Burt at Lawrence, Kansas, August 21, 1863. It was filed in the Douglas District Court, State of Kansas.

After his victorious battle with General Blunt at Baxter Springs, Quantrill received several accolades. Brigadier General William Steele, Major General J. Bankhead Magruder and Price praised Quantrill, General Henry McCulloch wrote Captain Edmund P. Turner that they should officially recognize Quantrill if he was an officer, but if he wasn't, to deny he had any part in the Confederate Government. They did not like nor could they condone his brutal, unbridled type of warfare.

Quantrill arrived in Sherman, Texas, in November of 1863. His camp was located 15 miles northwest of Sherman. In the winter of 1864, Anderson and his company was the first to leave Quantrill. Quantrill was arrested March 30, 1864, at Bonham, Texas, by General Henry McCulloch, but he escaped. One source claimed that Anderson and McCulloch intended to kill Quantrill while trying to escape. Another source claimed

that Confederate Colonel J. Martin ordered Quantrill back dead or alive.

On October 11, 1864, Quantrill met Price at Boonville, and was assigned to destroy the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to prevent the enemy from throwing their forces in front of Price from St. Louis. Quantrill didn't pay much attention to the orders.

During the Civil War in Missouri, Quantrill lost his watch with the name Charley Quantrill (or Charles Quantrell) etched on the inside lid of the watch. It was found over 30 years later, in 1894, in an orchard at Greenwood near Lee's Summit.

In December of 1864, Quantrill left Missouri. Some say he planned to assassinate Lincoln. He turned towards Kentucky at Pocahontas, Arkansas and entered Kentucky January 1865 with 48 men. Quantrill called himself Captain Clarke, and wore Union uniforms as the Forth Missouri Cavalry. He had forged identification papers in his pocket.

On May 10, 1865, the guerrillas sought shelter, from a rainstorm, in Wakefield's barn located 28 miles southeast of Louisville, Kentucky. Captain Edward Terrill passed by, and discovered the guerrillas were hiding there. Quantrill was shot in the back. The pistol ball entered his body at his left shoulder blade, smashed down his spine, completely paralyzing him below the arms. He was nearly two months short of 28 years old.

Terrill loaded Quantrill into a wagon on May 12, and took him to a prison military hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. A Catholic priest moved him to a Catholic hospital, and baptized him as a Roman Catholic a little while before death. Quantrill gave Reverend Powers \$800.00 in gold for his burial. He left \$2,000.00 to the Catholic priest who attended him, and gave the rest to Kate King, who took the money to St. Louis. She became a madam in a bawdy house. Quantrill died on June 6, 1865, after an operation.

He was first buried in the Portland (later called St. John's Catholic) Cemetery in Louisville, Kentucky. In December of 1887, he was exhumed by his mother and W. W. Scott. Quantrill's mother had his bones brought back, and buried in the Dover Cemetery, Dover, Ohio. The Dover Museum has what may be Quantrill's skull. Other bones, which may be his, are stored in the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka, Kansas. The Kansas State Historical Society sent Quantrill's few bones to Higginsville for reinterment however, his skull was not included.

On October 24, 1992, a memorial service was held in the Higginsville, Missouri, Confederate Chapel and Cemetery for Quantrill under the direction of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

RAILLEY, LON

Railley fought at Pleasant Hill in 1863, one month after the "Sam Gaty" skirmish. He was a second lieutenant in the Lawrence Massacre. In 1863, he was elected third lieutenant. He was elected orderly sergeant on April 16, 1865.

At the end of the war, he came in with Poole and surrendered on April 21, 1865, at Lexington.

RAINS, JOHN

Served under Anderson.

Rains was a Confederate Captain. His father was Confederate Brigadier General James S. Rains.

John Rains fought at Fayette, and Orrick when Anderson was killed.

RALSTON, CROCKETT

Crockett Ralston was supposedly an unarmed citizen, who was trapped with Gregg's men, in Noah McAlexander's home, during a skirmish with Jennison's men. He ran out of the house, and was captured and shot.

RALSTON, SAMUEL

Served under Quantrill. Lived in San Francisco in 1896.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

This county is located in Missouri. On July 22, 1864, Anderson and his men burned the North Missouri Railroad depot at Renick. They destroyed the telegraph wire for several miles. Federal militiamen and a company of the 17th Illinois Cavalry kept Anderson away from Allen.

RAY COUNTY

This county is located in Missouri. On Friday, September 16, 1864 under Thrailkill, the guerrillas attacked a blacksmith shop in Ray County where a company of Missouri Militia were stationed.

RED LEGS

The name came from wearing red sheepskin leggings. The leather was stolen from shoemaker, John P. Duke, Independence, Missouri, in 1861. They were worse thieves and murderers than Jayhawkers or Bushwhackers, because they really didn't care who they stole from or murdered.

The Red Legs were formed by Colonel William S. Oliver, of the 7th Missouri Volunteers, to hunt down Quantrill. There were 30 commissioned officers that rode with the Red Legs, who were mainly from Atchison, Kansas.

General James Blunt disbanded them, and outlawed the wearing of "red legs" and guerrilla warfare because he thought thieves and murderers were copying the Red Legs. Blunt replaced them with the "Buckskin Scouts" in June of 1863 that were led by William S. Tough. They were attached to the 14th Kansas Regiment whose duty was to chase Quantrill and other guerrillas. The Red Legs met at Six-Mile House that was located between Wyandotte and Leavenworth, Kansas.

The men who rode with the Red Legs were:

? Alsop (Alsop), who lived in Wyandotte County, Kansas, near Al Saviers.

Theodore Bartles, whose brother was Jacob H. Bartles. He was from Wyandotte, Kansas, and considered the best shot of the Red Legs.

Jacob H. Bartles, who founded Bartlesville, Oklahoma. His father was Joseph A. Bartles, who moved to Quindaro from New Jersey in 1857. Jacob built Six-Mile House.

John Blachley (Blatchly), who was from Wyandotte, was the errant son of a Presbyterian minister.

Charles "One-eyed" Blunt, who was untrustworthy. He was a scout for Jennison.

"Beauregard" Jack Bridges, was part Indian raised near Shawnee Mission, Johnson County, Kansas. One source claims he was a small Englishman who sold the "Cardiff Giant" a fake petrified woman he found in a mine in Colorado.

"Red" Clark, who lived in Emporia. He was the best spy General Ewing had.

"Sore-eyed" Dan, who was a soldier of the 15th Kansas.

James Flood

Hank Grosscup

Joseph "Joe" Guilliford, who was a jeweler before the war, in Wyandotte. He was a half-breed, who was married to a Miss Garrett of the Wyandotte tribe and a niece of Governor William Walker. Guilliford was killed in Philip Hescher's saloon in Wyandotte after the war by Russel Garrett, a cousin of his wife.

"Captain Jack" Harvey, who was the brother of Fred Harvey the famous "Eating House Man" of Santa Fe lines. He may have been born in New York state circa 1836. Harvey was wilder than Hickok. In April of 1863, he was a scout for the 6th and 7th Kansas Cavalry. On November 14, 1863, Harvey was appointed detective for the District of the Frontier, and stayed on until January 1864. He fought in Newtonia, Honey Springs, Van Buren, Cane Hill (severely wounded), and helped capture Fort Smith. Harvey contracted consumption (tuberculosis), and died March 13, 1868, in Ellsworth, Kansas.

? Hawkins, who went to kill a fellow Red Leg, but lost his nerve.

Jack Hays

William (Wild Bill) Hickok, who was born May 27, 1837, at Troy Grove, Illinois. His parents were Alonzo and Polly Butler Hickok, and married in 1827. Alonzo, who was a deacon in a Presbyterian Church, was born in 1801 in Vermont. The Hickok's ancestors came from Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England, and were neighbors of William Shakespeare. His parents had four boys and two girls. Bill married Agnes Lake on March 5, 1876. She was a circus owner, and performed in the circus as horsewoman, tightrope walker, dancer and lion-tamer. Agnes was the widow of William Lake Thatcher.

Bill Hickok was implicated with the Kansas Free Staters before the war. During the Civil War, he was a scout, spy, detective, special policeman, and sharpshooter. He fought in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

After the war, he was a driver on the Butterfield stage line, deputy US Marshal at Fort Riley, marshal of Hays and Abilene, performed on stage in the Colonel Sidney Barnett's Wild West show, and toured the East with Buffalo Bill Cody.

Hickok was shot in the back by Jack McCall at Deadwood, Kansas, August 2, 1876, holding what is now referred to as the "Dead Man's Hand"; two aces and two eights. He was first buried in the Deadwood cemetery, then exhumed three years later and buried on Mount Moriah.

George H (or E.). Hoyt, was a lawyer, from Delaware, Ohio, who defended John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame, at Charlestown, Virginia. He was a Captain.

Colonel Charles R. Jennison, was born in New York, and raised in Wisconsin, where he studied and practiced medicine. He moved to Mound City, Kansas in 1857.

His best friend was Jim Montgomery, a fanatic and supported John Brown. He lived at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had gambling rooms on Delaware Street. Jennison was an abolitionist, leader of the Free Staters, vigilante, horse thief, lieutenant colonel, and leader of the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry called "Jayhawkers." The governor of Kansas referred to them as angels.

Late spring of 1862, he was arrested and relieved of his command (George Bingham felt Jennison should be executed). Jennison was put back in command, and head of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry. He helped enforce Order Number Eleven. During Price's invasion, he fought at Westport. The Union court-martialed him in 1865.

Gladhart Lawrence, Gladhart could be his last name. He was from Lawrence, Kansas.

Harry Lee, who had a broken nose.

Jerry Malcomb

Newt Morrison, was an outlaw after the war. He stole a horse from Joseph Guilliford, who captured and jailed him. Morrison was lynched the next night.

John Salathiel (Salthiel).

Al Saviers (Sevier), who lived in Wyandotte County, a few miles south of Argentine, Kansas. He moved to Colorado after the Civil War.

"Pony" Searl

John Sinclair

Walt Sinclair, was six-foot tall, light complexion, a good horseman and killer with a record. He was an associate of Quantrill's at Lawrence in 1860.

Hank Starr, who was from Kansas City, Missouri.

"Jeff Davis" Captain Joseph Bloomington "Bloom" Swain, who was from New York. He was mustered in as Captain of Company K, 15th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, October 10, 1863.

William S. Tough, who was born in Savannah, Georgia, and moved to Baltimore, Maryland. In 1860, he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. Before the war, he freighted, was the owner of a horse and mule market at the Kansas City Stock Yards, horse thief, murderer, and was exiled from Fort Scott, Kansas, for killing a man.

"Pickles" Samuel Wright, who was sentenced to a term in the Missouri or Carlisle, Pennsylvania Penitentiary. He was pardoned by President Lincoln. Guilliford killed him for resisting arrest when Newt Morrison was captured.

REDMAN, WILLIS

Served under Thrailkill.

Redman was born January 31, 1846. He was from Barry in Clay County, Missouri. In the summer of 1864, he was sworn into the Confederacy. He fought Colorado soldiers in Ray County in July 1864, but this could be the battle in August 1864 near a blacksmith shop.

After the war, he became the chief-of-police of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

REED (READ OR REID) JAMES H. "JIM"

Served under Quantrill.

Reed was from Rich Hill, Bates County, Missouri. His younger brother, Sol (Solly) was a noted horse thief and robber. Scott was another brother, and Jack Keene was his brother-in-law. James Reed used the alias Bill Jones.

During the war, he returned to Jackson County, Missouri, with George Todd one month after Cane Hill in 1862.

Reed and Belle Starr knew each other as children, and he married her, in 1872, to rescue her from her father. He was forced to leave Missouri because he was accused of killing a neighbor, who accused him of stealing a mare. Their son, Ed, was born in California. Reed had to flee California because he passed counterfeit money in Los Angeles, and moved to Texas. On April 7, 1874, Reed, Cal H. Carter, and William Boswell robbed a San Antonio stage.

Reed was killed by deputy John T. Morris, who thought Reed was taking him north to retrieve some gold. Morris felt Reed betrayed him, so killed Reed for a reward August 6, 1874. This occurred in a farm house fifteen miles northwest of Paris, Texas. The body was taken to McKinney, and Morris received a \$1500 reward. Another source claims that Belle was brought in to identify the body. She stated that the body was not her husband. Morris did not receive the reward and was killed a few months later. No one knew who killed him.

REINHARDT, JACK

Served under Quantrill.

RENICK (RENNICK), CLARKE

Renick ordered Riley Crawford executed.

RENNICK, CHATHAM E. "CHAT"

Served under Todd.

Chat Rennick lived in Independence, Missouri, and was a neighbor of the Hudsbaughs (could be Hudspeth). Before the war, he caught a man referred to as a "false Jonah" who was a man who would try to lure slaves away from their owners. Rennick threw him in the Missouri River.

On August 16, 1864, he rode with Todd at Keytesville, Chariton County, Missouri, where he gained an excellent race mare taken from Federal soldiers. The Federal soldiers were taken as prisoners and later paroled. Later, he fought Johnson near Centralia. He was recognized at Danville.

Rennick attended the Wigginton rendezvous to discuss going to Kentucky, and followed Quantrill to Kentucky. He fought near Hopkinsville, and volunteered to set fire to a house which was occupied by three Federal soldiers. The other Federal soldiers had deserted the house.

In April of 1865, he was killed by Captain J. H. Bridgewater. Another source claims he was killed near Harrodsburg, Kentucky circa January 10, 1865. This may be Chester Rennick.

RENNICK, CHESTER

Served under Todd.

Chester Rennick was captured and taken to Lexington, Kentucky. He was killed in 1865.

REUNIONS

The guerrillas had their first reunion in 1888 and met each summer at Wallace Grove near Kansas City. The last reunion was held in September of 1929. Author, William E. Connelley attended the 1909 reunion.

A. J. Liddel was the chief organizer of the reunions. The first meetings were held in his office. Later, many of the reunions were held at the home of Miss Elizabeth C. Wallace, the daughter of John Cartmill Wallace and Nellie Duncan Wallace. Quantrill had saved John Wallace's life once. Elizabeth died December 6, 1938.

REYNOLD, WILLIAM "WILLIE"

Served under Quantrill.

Reynold lived near Lone Jack. He was sixteen years old when he joined Quantrill in retaliation for the Redlegs killing his father and burning their home. Near Parkville, Missouri, he received a wound in his side.

Reynold died circa 1927.

REYNOLDS (RUNNELLS), HEDGE (HODGE)

Hedge Reynolds may have turned back and thus didn't participate in the Lawrence Massacre. He was at Orrick when Anderson was killed.

REYNOLDS, JIM

Served under Quantrill.

Jim Reynolds was from Texas. He had a brother, John. They robbed people in Colorado (see Harrison, Charles; this may be the Reynolds brothers mentioned there).

In the fall of 1864, he was captured, convicted, and on his way to prison when he was killed by Union Sergeant Abner Williamson, near Fort Lyon, Colorado.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS CAUTE

Thomas Reynolds was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1860, and took over the Governor's office at the time of C. F. Jackson's death. As Governor in exile, his "capitol" was in Marshall, Texas. He was a diplomat, experienced politician and fought in won in duels.

Reynolds lauded Quantrill's efforts in the war. Quantrill's guerrillas brought Reynolds messages relating to Federal military conditions of Missouri in 1863, before Price's invasion.

After the war, he went to Mexico, and was appointed to a high position in the Mexican Government. He returned to Missouri, and later committed suicide March 30, 1887, in St. Louis, Missouri.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM

Served under Anderson.

William Reynolds was from Greenwood, Missouri. On March 30, 1863, he attacked a steamer at Waverly. He was riding with Anderson in July of 1864, when he joined Fletch Taylor in Clay County. In August of 1864, he fought at Flat Rock Ford, and broke his left arm. He fought Johnson near Centralia.

On June 4, 1865, he killed a Federal soldier named Harper near Greenwood, and killed Sheriff Holmes and Deputy James Copeland for trying to arrest him. Reynolds was killed on January 20, 1866, at Pleasant Hill by Allen Copeland, the brother of James. He was buried in the Hicklin Cemetery near Greenwood.

RICE, BEN

Served under Quantrill.

Rice was born April 6, 1822, in Caswell County, North Carolina. He became a peddler at the age of 15. In the spring of 1845 his family moved to Brooking Township, Jackson County, Missouri. In July of 1846, he hauled freight to Mexico and New Mexico. He was a farmer, and wagonmaster from 1854 to 1858.

During the war, he fought at Flat Rock Ford and White Oak on the Little Blue. He joined Price.

After the war, he surrendered at Fort Worth, Texas. He returned to Missouri in 1866. His grave is in the Ben Rice Cemetery.

RICHFIELD (NOW CALLED MISSOURI CITY)

This town was in Clay County, Missouri. On Wednesday, May 20 (or Tuesday, 19), 1863, Joseph Hart set up an ambush for Captain Sessions, the head of the Federal garrison stationed at Richfield.

A local man, Peter Mahoney, was used as a decoy to lure Sessions to the guerrillas. Sessions and several soldiers were killed; the others surrendered and were paroled by Ferdinand Scott.

RICHLAND BOTTOM

This area was in Missouri, across the Missouri River opposite of Saline City. In 1864, Captain William Jackson, son of Missouri Governor C. F. Jackson, fought Captain John Tillman and defeated him.

RIDER, GEORGE

Served under Quantrill.

George Rider was on the July 16, 1862 roster.

RIDER, J. M. (MART)

Served under Quantrill.

J. M. Rider was on the July 16, 1862 roster. This may be Martin Wesley Rider who had 12 children, or a son of his.

He enlisted at Balltown, Missouri, in 1861, under Shelby's Brigade. In the battle of Lone Jack, he captured the Federal Battery. Later, he joined Quantrill, and was a captain.

In May of 1865, he surrendered at Lexington. He became a Methodist Minister, and at the reunions gave a testimonial.

He died July 5, 1919, at the age of 86, at Columbus, Missouri. Rider was survived by Mary, Granville, Green, Wesley, Mrs. George P. Stovall, Mrs. Lessie Chrisman, Mrs. Bettie Chapman, and another daughter of Kansas City.

RIDGELY (RIDGELEY)

This town was in Platte County, Missouri. Circa May or June of 1864, Union Captain Fitzgerald was head of the troops stationed there. Fletch Taylor unsuccessfully tried to get into the town. After five attacks Taylor finally gave up and proceeded on to Clay County. The guerrillas, with Confederate Colonel Thornton, attacked New Market, Missouri the day before.

RIDINGS, WILLIAM

Served under Anderson.

Ridings was from Texas. He was seventeen years old when he was killed September 1864, by Joel Chiles, a fellow guerrilla.

RIDLON, J. M.

Ridlon was a Union First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 25th Michigan and A.A.Q.M. Headquarters Department of Kentucky stated that General John M. Palmer ordered him to procure 100 guns, equipment, and ammunition from the arsenal at Jeffersonville to equip 100 men from the Park barracks. They would be sent under a lieutenant to capture Quantrill and his guerrillas. Quantrill seemed to know whenever Union soldiers were around.

Palmer also had Ridlon locate a man who knew Quantrill in Kansas. The man found 30 more men willing to try to capture Quantrill, dead or alive. These men were all citizens, no soldiers were among them. They were told to go as a band of guerrillas, and live off the community. They would dress as guerrillas, so they would gain Quantrill's confidence. This was how they were to capture him.

Captain Terrill, who was in command of these scouts, reported Wednesday, May 10, 1865, to General Palmer's headquarters with Quantrill in a wagon.

RISH, D. F.

Rish attended the reunions.

ROACH, MIKE

Served under Quantrill.

Roach was born circa 1847 in Independence. He carried mail for Quantrill and letters to and from Quantrill and Kate King. On August 30, 1902, he died in Omaha, Nebraska.

ROBERSON (ROBINSON OR ROBERTSON), GEORGE

Served under Quantrill.

Roberson was from Clay County. He went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He surrendered to Major Bridgewater in Jessamine County, Kentucky. Roberson was charged with killing a Federal officer in Hustonville. Allen Parmer actually killed the officer. Tom Evans was also arrested for the killing. Roberson was taken to prison in Louisville, escaped, and was recaptured. He was taken at Lexington, and transferred to Louisville. In April of 1865, he was executed.

ROBERTS, BOAZ

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Liberty, Boas Roberts, a 34 year old druggist, and his wife, Courtney V., who was 32, were born in Kentucky. Their son, Stephen S., who was 6 months old, was born in Missouri.

Roberts was a colonel in the Confederate Army. He captured Deputy Sheriff William E. Rhea September 24, 1862, in Barry, Missouri. Roberts took his personal items from him, his money, tax books, and execution decrees, then released him. On August 16, 1863, he was sent to Missouri to recruit. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre.

ROBERTSON (ROBINSON), GOOLY (GOOLSEY OR COOLEY)

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Washington township, Liberty, Louisa Robinson, a 48 year old farmer, was born in Kentucky. Her children were: Alla J., 21, Samuel G. (this may be the Gooly Robinson who rode with Quantrill; he seems to be closely associated with the James brothers who were from the same area), 18, and Elizabeth, 16, all born in Indiana; Lucinda, 14, Allen, 12, and William, 10, all born in Missouri.

Robertson was in the Flat Rock Ford fight, and sent to guard a wounded Jesse James to Carroll County. He fought Johnson near Centralia, and rode with Taylor in Lafayette and Clay County. Robertson fought at the Conrow House near Fredericksburg. He was in Frank James' ambush, and came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson in 1864.

Ben McCoullock, a Federal scout, supposedly burned the house of Robertson's widowed aunt, stole her horses and drove off her cattle. Robertson rode up to McCoullock, and shot him with both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun.

Robertson was mortally wounded and died October 15, 1864, at Danville, Montgomery County, Missouri.

ROBINSON, F. M.

Served under Quantrill.

F. M. Robinson was on the July 16, 1862 roster. When Bill Anderson was killed at Orrick, a small Confederate flag was found on his body. It had written on it that it had been given to Anderson by F. M. R. Robinson may have been that friend.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM "BILL"

Served under Anderson.

Bill Robinson's father was George H. Robinson. In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Gallatin township, Missouri

City, W. L. Robinson (this may have been the William Robinson who rode with Quantrill), a 21 year old clerk, was born in Missouri. He lived with Jno. W. Brasfield.

Also, in the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Louisa Robinson, who was 48, was born in Kentucky. Her children were: Martha Alla J., 21, and Samuel G., 18, were born in Indiana; Elizabeth, 16, born in Missouri (as were rest of children); Lucinda, 14; Allen, 12, William, 10.

Robinson went to Kentucky with Quantrill. He was hung in Kentucky in 1865.

ROCHEPORT

This town was located in Boone County, Missouri. On Monday, September 19 (or Friday 23), 1864, a Federal cavalry and infantry escorting supply wagons were attacked by the guerrillas.

The guerrillas fought another skirmish at Rocheport on Saturday, October 22, 1864.

ROCHEPORT-STURGEON ROAD

Both towns were in Boone County, Missouri. On Thursday, August 18, 1864, a scouting party, consisting of Jacob Mead, Oliver Shepherd, Frank Shepherd, Richard Kinney, Dan Vaughn and Press Webb, was attacked by Federal troops. The guerrillas escaped.

On Friday, August 19 (or September 23), 1864, the guerrillas fought a battle with Union Third Missouri Cavalry led by Captain James W. McFadden. The Federal troops were escorting seventeen (or twelve) supply wagons. They were joined by Union Captain James Roberts and the Third Missouri. The wagons were loaded with ammunition, clothing, and rations. The guerrillas, led by Todd, Anderson, and Thrailkill attacked, captured the wagons, emptied and burned them. The mules were killed, as were twelve Union soldiers, and three Negro drivers. The drivers were burned with the wagons. The guerrillas helped themselves to the contents of the wagons. Major Reeves Leonard, Ninth Missouri Cavalry found the carnage, and when they met six guerrillas, they killed five.

ROCKWELL, ARCH

Rockwell led Morgan T. Maddox to Quantrill's new camp. Maddox had been in Independence, August 10, 1862, as a spy, when Quantrill had moved his camp. On August 11, 1862, Rockwell fought in Independence.

RODER, WILLIAM

William Roder was supposedly killed October 6, 1863, in the Baxter Springs Battle. William Gregg claimed no William Roder rode with them (see Fry, Frank).

RODES, JASPER

Served under Quantrill; rode with Al Cunningham in 1862.

ROGERS, ?

Rogers went to Mexico with Shelby; killed at Encarnacion.

ROLLEN, ?

Served under Quantrill one day.

There were two Rollens who rode with Quantrill. They were brothers from Grain Valley, Missouri. Both were killed March 22, 1862, at David Tate's home. One was killed instantly;

the other died the next day. Another source claims they surrendered and the Federal soldiers killed them.

In the 1860 Jackson County, Missouri census, B. J. Rollins, who was 23 years old, was born in Tennessee, and John L. Rollins (these two may have been the Rollen brothers who rode with Quantrill), a 22 year old farmer, was born in Missouri. They lived with L. W. Bradley.

ROLLEN, ?

Served under Quantrill.

Rollen was killed in 1862 (See, Rollen; above).

ROSE, KITT R. (PORTER)

Rose rode with Quantrill's guerrillas, as did at least five of his brothers-in-law, Cole and Jim Younger, George Clayton, John Jarrette, and Richard Hall. He married Emily (Emma) J. Younger, a sister of Cole Younger. They had seven children.

Rose was on Captain Stephen Ragan's Jackson County U. C. V. roster in 1865.

After the war, he became supervisor of the Jackson County poor farm located on Henry Younger's farm. Emma's niece lived with them on the poor farm. Their niece met her future husband, Charley Hull, and they were married on the farm.

When Bob Younger died, Kitt Rose, Henrietta and Isabelle made his funeral arrangements. Emma may have died in a train wreck.

ROSS, JOHN

Served under Quantrill.

Ross fought in Independence on August 11, 1862. He helped capture the steamer "Sam Gaty." Afterwards, he attacked a German settlement in Lafayette County, probably Blackwater. General Marmaduke sent him to Missouri to recruit men, and he arrived in Jackson County on January 19, 1863.

In June of 1863, he was sent to guard the bodies of Fernando Scott, Schull, and Al Wyatt. On the trip back from Schull's grave, he came across some Federal soldiers, who escaped into a nearby barn. Ross, Taylor and Frank James, set fire to the barn. They shot the soldiers as they ran out, while the other Federal soldiers burned to death in the barn. Ross took part in the Lawrence Massacre, and fought at Baxter Springs.

Ross helped rob and kill Colonel Alexander, and Major Butts, Confederate officers, near Sherman, Texas. Quantrill wanted the guerrillas court-martialed and shot, but Todd and Anderson protected them.

Later, he left Todd, and joined Quantrill. In June of 1864, he went to Howard County with Quantrill. He attended the burial of George Todd.

At Tuscumbia, Miller County, Missouri, he and several guerrillas were dressed as Federal soldiers. They disarmed the militia without firing a shot. Quantrill, disguised as Captain Charles W. Moses, Company E., Second Colorado Cavalry, told Federal soldiers to report to Rolla under arrest (I wonder if they actually did!).

Ross went to Kentucky with Quantrill. When Quantrill's horse was ruined, Ross gave Quantrill his horse. He was sent to lure Bridgewater into an ambush in Kentucky, and also fought at Worthville. When Quantrill was mortally wounded, he was able to escape from Wakefield's farm. He surrendered at Samuel's Depot, Kentucky, July 26, 1865.

ROSTER

On July 16, 1862, Federal soldiers found a roster (list) of 93 men taken from the body of a dead guerrilla. William C. Quantrill, Captain, was at the top of the roster, along with W. Haller, 1st Lieutenant; George W. Todd, 2nd Lt., W. H. Gregg, 1st Sergeant; John Jarrette, 2nd Sgt.; J. L. Tucker, 3rd Sgt.; Andrew Blunt, 4th Sgt.; F. M. Scott, Commissary; Richard Maddox, Quartermaster.

RUCKER, HARVEY

Served under Anderson.

Harvey Rucker had his right arm shot off near the shoulder with a double barreled shotgun in August of 1864 by the captain of the "War Eagle" steamboat. He was killed May 5, 1865, south of Sturgeon on Silver Fork River, Missouri.

RUCKER, JAMES

James Rucker was from Howard County. He rode with Colonel S. D. Jackman in the spring of 1863. Rucker was involved with the kidnapping of General Bartholow.

He was captured circa April 8, 1865, while crossing the Mississippi River near Alexandria with Bob Rucker and Jim Matlock.

RUDD (RUDE), JOHN A. M. (CAPTAIN)

Served under Shelby.

Rudd was from Carroll County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Carroll County, Morris Township, Mandeville post office, John Budd (could this be Rudd; this may be the Rudd who rode with Quantrill), a 42 year old farmer, and his wife, Eliza J., who was 38, were born in Kentucky. Their children were: Joseph, 16, born in Kentucky; Dan'l, 14, born in Indiana (as were the others except for John B.); William W., 12; Rachel E., 10; Smith S., 7; Charles R., 4; John B., 2, born in Missouri. Jemimah A. Budd (Rudd ?), 18, born in Indiana (listed under James C. Cox), may have been a daughter of John's. He had four brothers also in Shelby's brigade.

Rudd was a scout, spy, and guide. He would bring letters and recruits to and from Missouri. On one such trip while taking recruits into Arkansas, he captured seven wagon loads of Federal uniforms, which they changed into. On the same trip (dressed as Federal soldiers), Rudd captured 200 Federal soldiers, 211 horses, 7 wagons loaded with supplies, and a large supply of ammunition and guns, without firing a shot.

Jesse James was taken to his home to recuperate from a wound received at Flat Rock Ford.

After the war, he went to Mexico with Shelby. He fought at Piedras Negras and Encarnacion.

RUDD, TOM

Tom Rudd may have been brother to John A. M. Rudd. He went to Mexico with Shelby, and was killed at Encarnacion.

RUNNELS, WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill.

Runnels rode with Albert Cunningham in 1862. He attended the reunions.

RUPE, DOCK

Served under Anderson.

Dock Rupe was from Clay County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County, Fishing River township, Sarah Rupe, a 55 year old farmer, was born in Tennessee. Her children were: James, 19, born in Missouri (as were the others); Francis, 17; and Ann, 14. Francis may have rode with Quantrill. Either boy may have been Dock Rupe. Dock Rupe was fair headed and blue eyed.

Rupe was mustered into the Confederacy under Colonel Calhoun Thornton at Robert Ferrill's home for three years or the duration of the war. He went with other guerrillas to Clinton County to procure horses.

Rupe saved John B. Hyder, a Federal soldier, from being hung by Jim Bissett. Hyder was from Clay County.

In the spring of 1864, he rode with Fletch Taylor in Clay County. He fought Federal soldiers near Missouri City, and at the Conrow House near Fredericksburg. In 1864, he came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson. He was killed at Flat Rock Ford at the age of seventeen.

RUPE, HARVEY

Served under Quantrill.

H. S. Rupe was a brother-in-law of Jim Cummins. In the 1860 Missouri census, Fishing River Township, Clay County, Harvey Rupe, a 30 year old farmer, was born in Missouri. He lived with Joseph Prather a schoolteacher. Rupe went to Texas after the war.

RUPE, JOHN "JACK"

Served under Anderson.

John Rupe was from Clay County. He fought Johnson near Centralia, and at Blackwater. In 1864, he came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson. He went to Texas with George Shepherd.

After the war, he tried to surrender at Lexington with several others (including Jesse James). They were ambushed while leaving town.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN

Served under Quantrill.

Rutledge had three sons: Link, John and Doug. He and Quantrill made a cave 6½ miles southeast of Garnett, Kansas. During the war, he was shot in the leg which had to be amputated. He was captured and while in prison was given a peg leg resulting in the nickname "Peg Leg Rutledge."

He returned to Anderson County, Kansas, and took care of the cave which became an outlaw hideout. Rutledge also ran a "slop wagon." Local citizens threw rotten eggs at him because he made a slurred remark to a respectable young girl.

RYAN, VOLNEY

Ryan was from Jackson County. A skirmish was fought on his land, in 1861, with Union Colonel Burris, Company A.

RYDER, ?

Ryder was a captain. He served with Jim Anderson, D. Holtzclaw, and Bill Jackson. On November 18, 1864, he was at Brunswick, Missouri, with Anderson.

SALINAS RIVER

This area was located in Mexico. On July 28, 1865, about one hundred and eighty miles south of Eagle Pass, the guerrillas were ambushed by Lipan Indians and half-breed bandits (probably Comancheros) who were associated with Juarez.

SALLEE, WASH

Wash Sallee attended the reunions. He was from Joplin, Missouri, and died circa August 1903 and August 1904.

SALLEE, ?

Sallee was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

SAM GATY

On Monday, March 30, 1863, the "Sam Gaty" (a Union steamboat) was captured below Sibley, Missouri, as it was docking at a woodyard. Several guerrillas boarded the boat. Some Negro Federal soldiers, and some of Colonel Penick's and McFaren's men were on board. Penick's men were killed because of Penick's order to not capture the bushwackers but kill them. Some called this incident a massacre.

Captain John G. McCloy, the commander of the boat, prevented the guerrillas from burning the boat.

SAMUELS, ?

Samuels was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

SANDERS (SAUNDERS), CHARLES "DOC"

Served under Quantrill.

In the 1860, Jackson County, Missouri, Big Cedar, Robert J. Sanders, a 57 year old plasterer, was born in Kentucky (as were the others). His wife, Adalide, was 46. Their children were: Gabriel, who was a 23 year old plasterer; Thomas, a 21 year old coach smith; Martha, 19; Lewis, 17; Charles, 16; Eliza, 14; Olivia, 5; Robert, 3; and Hugh, 1.

Also found in the 1860 Missouri census, Johnson County, Jackson township, Columbus, Robert Saunders, a 49 year old farmer, was born in Virginia. His wife, Jane, who was 46 was born in Kentucky. Their children were: Mary J., 24, who was born in Kentucky; John, 19, born in Missouri (as were the other children); David, 16; Charles, 12; George, 11; and Caiharrus (? , female), 10. Either Charles could have been the Charles Sanders who rode with Quantrill.

Sander's sister, M. E. (this could be Martha or Mary) Sanders gave Cole Younger a pair of gloves which he lost when Federal troops attacked his winter camp.

He rode into Wellington with Cole Younger, Joe Lee, Joe Hall and Richard Kinney. While there, they attacked some Federal soldiers who were robbing a store.

Towards the end of the war, he was wounded at Hopewell Church in Lafayette County. While recuperating at Mrs. Richard Kinney's, in Jackson County, Captain J. W. Sheets' company of soldiers found him, and killed him in March 1865.

This may be the C. D. Saunders who was listed on a Confederate roll, in a hotel hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. He was admitted December 31, 1862, and on March 9, 1863, he was returned to duty.

SANDERS, JAMES

Served under Quantrill.

James Sanders was elected orderly sergeant on April 16, 1865. He may have went to Kentucky with Quantrill. A Buster Sanders accompanied Quantrill to Kentucky.

SANDERS, SAM

Sam Sanders was from Jackson County. He met Quantrill in Howard County, July 10, 1864. Evidently, he had fled from Jackson to Howard County.

SANDERS, TID (Theodore)

Tid Sanders was found in the Sni Hills in the spring of 1864, recovering from a wound, and was killed. He supposedly had eleven wounds. William McGuire and Babe Hudspeth was with him when he was killed.

SARTAIN, CALVIN

Sartain was in Cason's second battle. He was captured and executed (shot) in August of 1861, by the Missouri State Militia in Howard County. One source claims he was with Quantrill.

SCHOFIELD, JOHN MC ALLISTER

Union General.

Schofield was born in 1831 in Gerry, New York. He was a portly, thin whiskered, capable, fair man. Schofield was a graduate of West Point, and taught there. While on a leave of absence from the Army, he was teaching at St. Louis at the Washington University when the war started.

He was Lyon's chief-of-staff, and the commanding general of Governor Gamble's Missouri State Militia. From November 1861 to April 1863, he was a brigadier general commanding Missouri troops.

On Wednesday, October 28, 1862, General Schofield gathered over 6000 men, which was called the "Army of the Frontier," to fight the guerrillas. One source claims Schofield received a promotion, was sent to Arkansas, and returned to Missouri on May 24, 1863.

Schofield became head of the Department of Missouri. In June of 1863, he issued an order that \$5000.00 would be assessed and collected from rebellious citizens living in the same neighborhood where a Union soldier or citizen had been killed by guerrillas. If the Union soldier or citizen was wounded the rebellious citizen had to pay from \$1000-5000. The full value of all property destroyed or stolen would be assessed and collected. The money would go to the widows and families of Union men killed or wounded, and to those who suffered property loss. President Lincoln had Secretary of War, Stanton, stop the assessments on January 20, 1864.

In February of 1864, Schofield commanded the Army of Ohio. He led them in the Atlantic Campaign, and fought in Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee.

After the war, he became Secretary of War under President Andrew Johnson. He retired from the Army in 1895, and died in 1906.

SCHOLL, GEORGE T.

Served under Anderson.

Scholl fought Johnson at Centralia. He survived the war, and farmed near St. Louis, Missouri. Scholl attended the reunions.

SCHULL (SHULL), BOON[E] (BONN)

Served under Quantrill.

On October 22, 1862, Schull attacked Lieutenant Satterlee between Harrisonville and Warrensburg, eight miles east of Harrisonville. He went to Arkansas, and returned to Jackson County, Missouri with George Todd.

In February of 1863, he went to Will Howard's to eat, and was tracked by Federal Captain Johnson, who surrounded the house. Schull was able to escape, but Johnson continued to follow him. Near the Hopkin's house, on Little Blue, Todd, Younger, and Schull attacked Johnson.

On June 16, 1863, he was killed by Captain Thatcher, 9th Kansas Cavalry. His body was taken to Mrs. Younger's home. Schull was related to the Wallaces.

SCOTT, ALBERT

Served under Quantrill.

Albert Scott fought Johnson near Centralia, and Blackwater. Towards the end of the war, several guerrillas and Scott were leaving Yellville, Arkansas, when they were attacked by Federal soldiers. The guerrillas were crossing the Osage River (see Horn, Given).

His grave is located in the Greenton Cemetery in Odessa, Missouri.

SCOTT, FERNANDO M. (FERDINAND)

Served under Quantrill.

Fernando Scott was from Ohio, and moved to Liberty, Missouri in 1858 and later to Jackson County. He was a saddler (maker of saddles). Frank James recruited him for Quantrill. He was on the July 16, 1862 roster.

Scott was in the Independence battle, August 11, 1862, and at Lone Jack. He commanded a company of guerrillas. When the guerrillas reorganized, he was made Third Lieutenant late 1862.

He helped an elderly man get his son back (see Haller, William). In 1863, he took over Gregg's command as lieutenant until Quantrill returned from Richmond, Virginia. He helped capture the "Sam Gaty." On May 19, 1863, he fought at Richfield.

Scott was killed June 16, 1863, by Thatcher on Brush Creek near Westport. He was buried in the Smith Cemetery in Blue Township, Jackson County, Missouri.

SCRIVINER, ANDERSON

Anderson Scriviner never married. His brothers were D. M. and Joseph. He was killed at Pink Hill in 1862.

SCRIVINER, D. M.

Served under Jarrette and Hays.

D. M. Scriviner was born November 2, 1842, in Estill County, Kentucky. His father died in Kentucky, and his mother moved the family to Missouri (briefly), and then to Kansas.

Later, they moved in to an old schoolhouse in Washington Township, Jackson County. His brothers were Anderson and Joseph. Joseph rode with Shelby, and was killed in December of 1862 in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Scriviner joined Upton Hays' Regiment August 13, 1862 at Oak Grove, and transferred to John Jarrette's company two months later. He surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana.

SEARS' HOUSE

This place was located four to six miles west of Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, Missouri. The Searancy place may be the same place. On Monday, June 9 (or July 11), 1862, Captain M. Kehoe, and the First Missouri Cavalry attacked the guerrillas against orders. Quantrill had set up an ambush, and appeared to be taken by surprise, thus enticing Kehoe and his men into the ambush. Six Union troopers were killed. Kehoe, who was shot through the shoulder, and eight of his men were wounded. Quantrill captured the dead men's horses.

Kehoe had sent for Major James O. Gower, who came at 11 o'clock. Quantrill and his men ran to some nearby ravines, fought the Union soldiers, and was able to escape. Gower lost 26 men and had 35 wounded. Some say 14-18 guerrillas were killed, but another said 4 were killed. Signed loyalty oaths were on the bodies of five guerrillas.

SHANKS, DAVID

Shanks was a Confederate Colonel of Shank's Regiment, in Shelby's Brigade. He fought at Cane Hill, Lone Jack and was in Price's Invasion into Missouri. He was wounded in the battle of Helena, Arkansas.

On October 8, 1864, he was captured at Jefferson City, and sent to Myrtle State Prison. He was transferred to Alton Prison on December 6, 1864, and finally sent to St. Louis Prison July 1, 1865.

SHAWNEE

This town was in Johnson County, Kansas. On October 17, 1862, guerrillas attacked a Union wagon train, killed 15 drivers and the escort unit, and burned the wagons. The guerrillas killed 7-10 men, who may have been Jayhawkers. The remainder of the Union soldiers were paroled and set free. The guerrillas also looted and set fire to several houses and stores, mainly stealing clothing. One source claimed that the guerrillas captured 100 militia and paroled them.

SHELBY COUNTY

This county was in Missouri. In late July of 1864, the guerrillas burned a 150-foot bridge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad over Salt River. Trains used the bridge to transport soldiers east and west.

SHELBY, JOSEPH ORVILLE

Shelby was born December 12, 1830 (1831) in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a graduate of Transylvania. Later, he moved to Waverly, Lafayette County, Missouri, and became a farmer and rope manufacturer.

Evan Shelby, Shelby's great-great-grandfather, was from Wales and in 1735 came to Pennsylvania with his wife, Catherine and four sons, one son being John Shelby, great-grandfather of J. O. Shelby.

Shelby's paternal grandfather, Isaac (David) Shelby, was born in 1750 in Washington County, Maryland. He was married to Sarah Bledsoe, and they had 11 children. Isaac was a leader in defeating the British at King's Mt. in 1780 in the Revolutionary War. He moved to Kentucky in 1783, and became the first governor of Kentucky. In the War of 1812, Isaac fought under General William Henry Harrison. Another source claims Isaac was the clerk for Sumner County Court for 35 years until his death in 1826.

Joseph Shelby's maternal grandmother, Judith Bell Gist, was the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Gist of the Revolution. Judith was the granddaughter of Christopher Gist, who was a friend of George Washington (These Gists may be related to my husband, Henry Lankford, whose great-grandmother was a Gist. Henry may also be related to George Lankford who was an aide to Shelby).

Orville Shelby, the father of Joseph Shelby, was the ninth child of David (Isaac) and Sarah Shelby. He was born January 21, 1803, at "Spencer's Choice," Sumner County, Tennessee. Orville married two times and also lived in Mississippi and Kentucky. His first wife, Caroline Winchester, was the daughter of General Winchester, who was in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Caroline died leaving a large fortune inherited from her father. Their children were Caroline and Isaac. On July 27, 1829, Orville married Anna Marie Boswell of Lexington, Kentucky, the daughter of a doctor. Orville owned blooded horses and was so well off that on the night Joseph was born, he wrote a will leaving a trust fund for Joseph to be given him at the age of 21. At the age of 32, Orville died.

Anna married Benjamin Gratz on July 6, 1843. His first wife, Maria Cecil Gist, was Joseph's aunt. Eliza Violet Gist, another aunt, was the mother of Francis Preston Blair, Jr., Governor of Missouri at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. Blair offered Shelby a commission in the Federal Army. Ben Gratz Brown, cousin to Shelby, was a Governor of Missouri and Horace Greeley's running mate in the 1872 presidential race. Shelby was related to the Benton, Blair, Bledsoe, Breckenridge, Hampton, Marshall, and Preston families of Kentucky. John Hunt Morgan was a good friend of Shelby.

Shelby married his cousin, Elizabeth Nancy Shelby, daughter of William Shelby, who was a first cousin of Joseph's father, Orville. On July 22, 1858, they married; she was barely 17, and he was 27. John Newman Edwards helped make their wedding plans. Their children were: Orville, Joseph Boswell, Benjamin Gratz, Webb, Sam Shindler, John Morgan, and Anna.

Shelby was a member of the Blue Lodge (a fraternal organization, a.k.a. Sons of the South, Social Band, Friendly Society) that was modeled along Masonic lines. In 1855, he rode with 40 men to Lawrence to vote for territorial legislators.

During the Civil War, he was chosen by General Hindman to authorize and give a commission to guerrilla officers. He

fought at Wilson's Creek, and Lexington in Missouri, and Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and was with Price at Corinth, Farmington, and Iuka. His unit became known as Shelby's Iron Brigade.

Shelby entered Missouri sometime in July or August 1862. He recruited 1000 men in four days, and headed south. In November of 1862, at Cross Hollows, Arkansas, Quantrill and 150 of his men were assigned to Shelby's Brigade. They were in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove in Arkansas, and Springfield and Hartville in Missouri. Quantrill's men saved Shelby from being captured at Prairie Grove. Shelby came to Batesville, Arkansas, in early 1863, possibly after the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. He was wounded at Helena, Arkansas, in July 1863.

Shelby played a big part in Price's Raid into Missouri. On October 14, 1864, he captured Glasgow. He also fought in the battle at Little Blue River and Independence (Westport), October 21, 1864. Shelby threatened to arrest General Kirby Smith unless he agreed to continue the war.

After the war, he buried his battle flag in the Rio Grande River, and entered Mexico instead of surrendering. In October of 1866, he left Mexico City, and moved to Tuxpan near Tampico. Shelby started a colony in the Cordoba Valley, 65 miles from Vera Cruz.

In March of 1867, he decided to go back to Missouri, but went by way of Kentucky, arriving there in June 1867.

Frank and Jesse James and their gang visited the Shelby home in Missouri often. Jesse James always paid for his food and lodging even at Shelby's. Shelby testified for Frank James during the Gallatin trial.

From 1893 to 1897, Shelby was the U.S. Marshal of the western district of Missouri. On February 13, 1897, he died, and was buried in the Forest Hill Cemetery in Kansas City, Missouri.

SHEPHERD, FRANK F.

Served under Quantrill and Anderson.

Frank Shepherd stayed at Mrs. Rufe Hudspeth's home, and as a result her home and outbuildings were burned and she was banished.

Shepherd took part in the Lawrence Massacre. He fought and was killed (shot in head) during the Centralia battle with Johnson on September 27, 1864. Shepherd was on one side of Frank James, and Richard Kinney was on the other side. Kinney was fatally wounded and died a few days later. James was miraculously unharmed. Shepherd's blood and brains splashed on James' leg. He was buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery on Silver Farm about four miles from Centralia.

SHEPHERD, GEORGE WASHINGTON

Served under Quantrill.

George Shepherd was born January 5, 1840. Another source claims he was born January 17, 1842, near Independence, Missouri. He was one-eyed. His cousin was Oliver Shepherd.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Blue township, Big Cedar, Catherine, who was 60, was born in Virginia. Her children were: George, 18, and Susan E., 7, both born in Missouri.

In 1856, he went to Salt Lake City with his brother who was a government contractor. He returned home in 1858.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he was a First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army. He first served with Price, and fought in the Springfield, Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge battles. Later, he fought in Independence in February 1862 and August 11, 1862; in the Lawrence Massacre; Baxter Springs; and in Centralia with Johnson. He went to Texas, taking with him 22 guerrillas and three of their wives.

After the war, he became a member of the James Gang. He was arrested at the home of Richard Maddox's widow. He either married her or lived with her. On March 20, 1868, he was jailed for holding up the bank at Russellville, Kentucky. He received 2 to 5 years sentence in the Kentucky Penitentiary for bank robbery.

Shepherd claimed to have killed Jesse James after his release from prison in 1879. James Liggett, Kansas City Marshal, hired Shepherd to kill Jesse James. Shepherd told Liggett he joined the gang, and killed James. Liggett failed to find a body, but after investigating, found James had supposedly been buried in Clay County. At sometime, he joined Cole Younger at Sycene, Texas.

Shepherd was later asked if he thought Jesse James had been killed April 3, 1882, but said he believed Jesse was still alive.

He attended the reunions. Shepherd worked in a dry-goods store, was a Kansas City teamster, and night watchman for a lumber yard.

Some say Shepherd was an enemy of Jesse and Frank James. If so, why was he a pall bearer at Frank James' funeral. He was also at Jesse James's first funeral.

Shepherd died February 23, 1917, and was buried in Lee's Summit, Jackson County.

SHEPHERD, JAMES

Served under Quantrill.

James Shepherd was born in 1825 near Blue Springs, Missouri, on the old Shepherd homestead. A Shepherd founded the town. James Shepherd was one of the 49er's who went to California.

He joined Quantrill at the beginning of the war, but later served under Shelby. After the war, he was active in politics.

Shepherd died January 18, 1917, at the age of 90, near Nevada, Missouri, in his home.

SHEPHERD, JOHN

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, John P. Shepherd, a 62 year old farmer, and his wife, Ellender, who was 56, were born in Virginia. Their daughter, Bethany, a 36 year old weaver, was also born in Virginia.

In May of 1862, four guerrillas were at his home when Federal soldiers attacked. Two skirmishes were fought at his home.

SHEPHERD, MARTIN

Served under Quantrill and Todd.

Martin Shepherd helped ambush Federal soldiers who attacked John Shepherd's home. He was a scout, and climbed a tree to report Federal soldiers were approaching on the Harrisonville/Independence road.

Shepherd was killed close to the Sni in Jackson County, at the Pink Hill bridge in the spring of 1862.

SHEPHERD, OLIVER B.

Served under Quantrill.

Oliver Shepherd was born November 25, 1842. His cousin was George Shepherd. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Independence, Oliver B. Shepherd, a 17 year old farmer, and his wife, Mary I., who was 22, were born in Missouri. John Shepherd, who was 6, and born in Kentucky, was listed as living with him.

In 1864, he came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson. He fought at Centralia with Johnson, and left with the rear guard. Shepherd started to go to Kentucky with Quantrill, but turned toward Texas at Pocahontas, Arkansas.

He gave himself (six others were with him) up, and took the oath of allegiance at Liberty on May 28, 1865. Shepherd asked if they could keep their side arms, but was told they couldn't.

After the war, he became a member of the James Gang. He was a suspect in the Russellville, Kentucky bank robbery. On April 4, 1868, he was killed and was buried at Lee's Summit, Jackson County. He was killed by police, but his tombstone states he was assassinated. Another source claims he was killed by a vigilance committee and that he was the first person interred in the Lee's Summit City Cemetery.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH

Union General.

Sherman was born in 1820 in Lancaster, Ohio. He was named after a Shawnee Indian chief. After his father died in 1829, he was raised by Thomas Ewing (father of General Thomas Ewing). It was Ewing who added William to Tecumseh Sherman's name. His brother, John, was an American statesman. In 1850, he married Eleanor Boyle Ewing.

Sherman graduated from West Point in 1840. She served in the Mexican War. In 1853, he resigned from military life, and became a banker and lawyer. He joined the Union Army to serve in the Civil War. In 1869, he became commander of the Army. He retired in 1884, and died in 1891.

SHIFLETT, WAT

Shiflett was from Howard County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Boonslick, Wallace Shiflett, a 48 year old wagon maker, was born in Kentucky. His wife, Nancy, who was 40, was born in Missouri (as were their children). Their children were: Susanna, 20; Sarah, 18; Joel A., 15; Dulcina, 14; Henry W., 11; Nancy, 9; Emily, 8; and Martha, eleven months old.

Also, in the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Monitan township, William Shiflett, a 23 year old farmer, and

Margaret, who was 25, were born in Virginia. Their children were: Susan Ann, 2, and Henry C., 7 months old, both born in Missouri. William or Henry W. may have been the Wat Shiflett who rode with Quantrill. They lived in Howard County and they seem to be the right age.

Shiflett was in Cason's second battle (see Cason, James).

SHIPP, BEN H.

Shipp was from Howard County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Chariton township, Glasgow post office, Zelpha Shipp, age ?, born in Missouri (as were all her children). Her children were: Hiram B., 27; Ben H., 22; John F., 20; Rebecca, 16; Robert, 14; James, 13.

He was a lieutenant, and fought in Cason's second battle. He helped kidnap General Bartholow by guiding the guerrillas to Bartholow's house in Glasgow (see Jackman, Sidney).

SHIRLEY, ED "BUD"

Shirley's father was John Shirley, from Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, who ran a tavern and livery stable. He was the older brother of Belle Starr, who was five years younger than he. The Shirley's lived in Washington County before Belle was born. His younger brother was Preston (another source claimed Preston was the eldest son, and already in Texas; he was not in the war). Their father moved to Sycene, Texas.

Shirley was killed (shot in the back) by Federal irregulars as a Confederate bushwacker at Sarcoxie, Missouri, June 20, 1863. Other sources claim he was killed in February, 1862; July 1863 in Jasper County; or in the summer of 1864. He was 22, and Belle (age 16) claimed his body.

Some sources claim he was a member of Quantrill's guerrillas and may have been a captain. Other sources claim he belonged to a different gang of bushwhackers.

SHOAT, ISAAC

Served under Quantrill.

Shoat was a guard for the mail between Harrisonville and Independence. He deserted in 1862. Cole Younger shot and killed him June 11, 1862.

SHORE, DEKALB

Served under Quantrill.

Shore was born in 1846. His father, Jonathan William Shore, lived near Lone Jack. He surrendered with Shelby in 1865, in Shreveport.

SHORES, STEVEN

Served under Quantrill.

Shore's son was Nathan M. Shore. He was in the Tate skirmish. Shore died before 1900.

SHORT, J. M.

Served under Quantrill.

Short was born January 20, 1841, in Edmondson County, Kentucky. His family moved in 1847 to Saline County, Missouri. In 1852, his father died. The family moved to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1855, and moved to Independence, Missouri, in 1856. He sold the farm in 1865 and moved to Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1866, he returned to Jackson County,

and purchased a farm by Lee's Summit. He became marshal and collector of Lee's Summit in 1878.

SHORTRIDGE, ROBERT

Served under Quantrill.

Shortridge claimed that a Sharkey from Sedalia, Missouri, and Robert Briscoe from Pine Bluff, Arkansas were also members of Quantrill's band.

SHUFFIELD, ROBERT JACK

Warren Welch listed him as a Quantrill man, and still living in 1911.

SIBLEY

This town was in Jackson County, Missouri. On June 22, 1862, guerrillas captured the Missouri steamboat "Little Blue" near Sibley. It was the first of many to be attacked and captured by the guerrillas. Forty sick and wounded Union soldiers were on board, and they were abused. The supplies were confiscated.

On October 6, 1862, where the Lexington, Independence, and Sibley roads met, the guerrillas, led by Captain Dick Chiles, ambushed Captain Daniel H. David, and the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. David had been purposely misinformed about the guerrillas, and decided to move his troops until reinforcements could arrive. When ambushed, David had his men dismount, draw sabers and run for the timber. The reinforcements came to David's aid, and chased the guerrillas until the next day, losing them. The guerrillas scattered in all directions making it hard to follow them. Chiles was fatally wounded.

SIMMONS, YOUNG

Served under Anderson and Quantrill.

Simmons was from Westport. In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Westport, Madison Simmons, a 42 year old farmer, and his wife, Sarah S., who was 31, were born in Kentucky. Their children, who were all born in Missouri, were: Sarah E., 18; Silas, 17; James H., 15; Ann E., 12; Eli, 8; Sidney M., 7; and Margaret, 3. Silas or James could have been Young Simmons.

Simmons was wounded in the Pleasant Hill battle in September 1862. He was killed at Orrick with Anderson. Another source claims he was killed four miles north of Pleasant Hill about 4 p.m. September 6 or 30, 1862.

SIMMONS (SIMONDS), ?

Served under Anderson.

Simmons was killed October 26, 1864, at Orrick with Anderson. This may be the Young Simmons mentioned above.

SIMMS, JOHN

Served under Quantrill.

Simms was from Carroll County, Missouri. He was a large, red-bearded man. Simms took part in the Lawrence Massacre.

SKAGGS, LARKIN MILTON

Served under Quantrill.

Skaggs descended from the "Long Hunters" wilderness breakers. He was born in Kentucky, and later settled in Cass County, Missouri. His brother was Willis Skaggs, and

his great-grandson was James Skaggs. He was a former "hard shell" Baptist preacher turned bandit. During the border wars, he quit his church over the slavery question. In the 1860 election, Willis held Larkin's arm to keep him from killing D. P. Houghland, who voted for Abraham Lincoln.

Skaggs took part in the Lawrence Massacre, his first battle. When Quantrill and the guerrillas left town, Skaggs rode back to the City House. He became drunk, and stayed behind because he was discontented. Skaggs felt he didn't get his share of the booty.

He was the only guerrilla killed during raid. Skaggs was shot, dragged through the streets, his body was stoned, and thrown into a ravine. No one touched or buried his body. Another source claimed the body was thrown on a fire, dragged through the streets, and thrown on a fire again. Still, another source claimed a Delaware Indian, named White Turkey, killed and scalped Skaggs.

SMART, BOB

Served with Andy Blunt.

Smart was from Miami, Missouri.

SMITH, EDMUND KIRBY

Confederate Lieutenant-General.

Kirby Smith was born in 1824 in St. Augustine, Florida. He was a graduate of West Point, and was cited for gallantry in the Mexican War.

On Saturday, March 7, 1863, he took command of all Confederates west of the Mississippi River. He was the last Confederate general to surrender May 26 (or June 2), 1865, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

After the war, he went to Mexico. He returned to the United States, and became Chancellor of the University of Nashville. Later, he became professor at the University of South in Sewana, Tennessee. In 1893, he died.

SMITH, FRANK

Served under Quantrill.

Frank Smith was born March 3, 1846, in Jefferson City, Missouri. His father, Franklin Smith, founded Blue Springs, was a representative of Jackson County in the Missouri Legislature, and operated the first general store and post office in Blue Springs. Frank married Susan Montgomery from Jackson County. They had 11 children. She was the 11th child of Levi Montgomery, who had 22 children.

Smith joined in July 1863, at the age of 17. He took part in the Lawrence Massacre. Soon after Lawrence, he joined Shelby. He fought Johnson at Centralia. In October of 1864, he fought at Westport. While on sentry duty one night, he heard a strange noise, threw down his gun and surrendered to a blind horse that was dragging a chain around his neck. On June 15, 1865, he surrendered at Shreveport.

In 1912, he was a recipient of the Southern Cross of Honor, and was living in Blue Springs June 15, 1912. He attended several reunions.

On March 3, 1932, he died on his 86th birthday at Blue Springs, Missouri. He was survived by 6 children: Hubert M.,

Fred, Mrs. John Bowlin, Mrs. C. J. Myrton, Mrs. Joseph Alexander, and Mrs. John Manchester.

SMITH, GEORGE

Attended the reunions.

SMITH, JOSEPH

Served under Todd. Attended the reunions.

SMITH, PERRY

Served under Todd.

Perry Smith was from Clay County. He went to Texas with George Shepherd, but later, stayed at Sherman, Texas, with Clements. Smith was killed accidentally in December of 1864, by Silas King, a fellow guerrilla.

SMITH, TOM

Tom Smith was mustered into the Confederacy under Colonel Calhoun Thornton along with Jim Cummins, Silas King, Jesse James, and Doc Rupe. Since the rest of the boys rode with Quantrill, and from Clay County, I assume Smith was too. I found three Thomas Smiths in the 1860 Missouri census, Clay County. One, was in Platt township, an 18 year old laborer, who was born in Missouri. He lived with Elijah Duncan.

A second Tom Smith lived in Platt township, and was a 21 year old blacksmith, born in Kentucky. He lived with Ephraim Smith, who was 59, and born in North Carolina. This may be his brother.

The last lived in Fishing River township, and was a 30 year old farmer, born in Kentucky. His wife, Mary, 23, John, 5, Pleasant, 3, and Nancy, 2, were all born in Kentucky, but Thomas, 1 month old, was born in Missouri.

One source claims a Thomas Smith from Clay County, Missouri, was killed near Mt. Zion Church in Clay County, in 1863.

SMITH, WILLIAM "BILL"

Bill Smith fought as a guerrilla for four years. He was killed at Orrick with Anderson.

SMOOT, ARCHIBALD "ARCHIE"

Served under Todd.

Smoot was killed October 9, 1864, at Blackwater.

SNOWDEN, ?

Snowden was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

SNUFFER, THEODORE (THEODRICK)

Snuffer may have been distantly related or close friend to the Youngers. Jim and John Younger were hiding upstairs in his home when Pinkerton detectives Louis J. Lull, James Wright, and former deputy sheriff, E. B. Daniels stopped to question Snuffer. The detectives asked about buying cattle and wanted to know the whereabouts of the Youngers. They also asked for directions, and when they left, they didn't follow the directions given.

Jim and John Younger followed them. John was shot and killed by Lull, who in turn was shot by John. Jim killed Daniels. Lull was later found and taken to Roscoe where he died soon afterwards.

Snuffer first buried John Younger's body behind his house, but later moved the body to Yeater Cemetery southeast

of the Snuffer farm. He buried the body at an angle and placed a piece of iron to mark the grave. Snuffer didn't want the body disturbed.

SNYDER, ?

Served under Anderson.

SOLOMON, ?

Solomon was killed at Union Mills in 1864.

SORRELS, THOMAS

Served under Quantrill and Todd.

Sorrels was killed October 9, 1864, at Blackwater.

SOUTHERLAND (SUTHERLAND), JACK

This may be Zack Southerland (see Southerland, Zack).

SOUTHERLAND (SUTHERLAND), ZACK (ZEKE)

Served under Anderson.

Zack Southerland was wounded in Lafayette County in 1864, soon after Anderson's return from Texas. He fought on August 12, 1864, in a battle near Fredricksberg, Ray County. On September 15, 1864, he fought Boonville Captain Wagner. He was in the Centralia battle with Johnson and left with the rear guard.

SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR

The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) awarded Confederate veterans or their descendants 78,761 Southern Crosses of Honor between 1898 and 1913. It was given in recognition of the veteran's patriotic duty to the Confederacy.

The crosses were either made for grave markers or were medals worn on the breast of the Confederate uniform. The grave markers had raised letters CSA with the Confederate flag in the center on one side. On the other side is 1861, 1864 and "Deo Vindice" (which means "God Our Vindicator") on the other side. Several of the guerrillas were awarded the Southern Cross of Honor.

Now, the UDC would like to know the whereabouts of the crosses. They would like to donate to museums the crosses people would be willing to part with.

SOUTHWORTH, ALBERT B.

Albert Southworth was from Howard County. In the 1860 Missouri census, Howard County, Chariton township, Glasgow, J. W. Southworth, a 50 year old physician, was born in New York. His wife, Eviline, who was 45, was born in Kentucky. Their children were: James W. Jr., a 23 year old student of the physician, born in Missouri (as were the other children); Albert, a 16 year old student; and Clarence, 14.

Southworth went to Kentucky with Quantrill, and escaped from the Wakefield's farm. Both brothers may have been severely wounded.

SOUTHWORTH, CLARENCE H.

Clarence Southworth was a brother of Albert (see Southworth, Albert).

SPENCER

This is a county in Kentucky. On Thursday, April 13, 1865, Major Wilson, Captain Penn and Captain Ed Terrill attacked Quantrill and Marion near Bloomfield. Marion was killed.

"SQUIRREL TAIL"

His real name was William B. Edwards, and he may have been an Indian scout. He wore a squirrel tail in his hat, hence the name "Squirrel Tail."

In early spring of 1863 (another source claims May 1862), he was attacked by an Iowa Cavalry led by Captain Hawks at Meadow Spring, near Waverly.

Later, he became a captain under Shelby. He left Shelby, and went to Arkansas where he began robbing the citizens regardless of their political ideas. Edwards may have been a "Mountain Boomer." He was killed by an Arkansas Confederate militia.

STARKS, SHELDON

Served under Anderson.

Starks was from Clay County. He was killed in 1864 in Jackson County.

STARR, HENRY

Served under Richard Yeager.

George Todd killed Henry Starr 90 days after joining, because he was a Union spy. Another man (John DeCourcy ?), who was a spy, joined at the same time as Starr, but rode with the guerrillas until the war ended.

STARR, JACK

Served under Quantrill.

Jack Starr was said to have been Belle Starr's brother (if there was any relationship, he may have been a brother to Sam Starr, Belle's husband).

He moved to Van Buren, Arkansas, circa 1887, under the name of Tom McKinney. His health failed in 1900, and his neighbors came to his aid in 1903. On February 11, 1905, he died, and was buried in a Van Buren Cemetery.

STEPHENS, BILL

Served under Anderson and Caleb Perkins.

Stephens fought at Macon, Missouri, October 16, 1864.

STEPHENSON, ?

Served under Anderson.

Stephenson was killed May 8, 1865, at Philip Varner's home, in Johnson County, Missouri. William H. Brown, of the Johnson County Volunteer Missouri State Militia was responsible for the killing. Jesse Hamlett was with Stephenson at the time of his death.

STEVENSON, JAMES

James Stevenson rode with the guerrillas August 1862. He was killed during the war.

STEVENSON, RICHARD H. L.

Richard Stevenson drank to Jeff Davis and Sterling Price in a saloon in St. Louis on September 27, 1864. He was arrested the next day with John Hart at the Myrtle Street station. They were asked if they were "Union or Rebels." Stevenson responded boisterously, "a Wolf and a Bushwhacker, by God." He told the prison guards the same thing. The guards wanted to hang him then and there but were stopped.

STEVENSON, ROBERT (CAPTAIN)

Served under Quantrill.

Robert Stevenson was on the July 16, 1862 roster. He served with Captain Joseph Lea, March 21, 1864, at Tensas Parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River. They fought Federal soldiers there.

On September 15, 1864 he fought in skirmish on the Horse Shoe on the Mississippi River. Stevenson was killed and buried in same grave with Rankin Chandler on the bank of the Tensas River.

STEWART WILLIAM

Stewart fought Captain Wagner June 8, 1864

STEWART CAPTAIN

Served under Anderson.

Stewart fought at Danville, Missouri, and raided a female college. This may be Charles Stewart.

STEWART, CHARLES

Served under Anderson. Fought Johnson near Centralia.

STEWART JAMES

James Stewart was with Doc Campbell during the last days of the war near Yellville, Arkansas (see Campbell Doc; Scott, Albert; Horn, Given).

STEWART PRESS

Served under Anderson.

STEWART, WILLIAM H. "BILL"

Served under Quantrill.

Bill Stewart fought Johnson near Centralia. He rode with Holtzclaw. Between Van Buren and Clarksville, Missouri, he commanded 300 men. On November 18, 1864, he was killed near Boonville, Missouri, by W. H. Busford of Johnson County, Missouri.

STEWART, WILLIAM ROBINSON

Served under Quantrill.

William Stewart was born August 5, 1844, in Boone County, Missouri. He was wounded in Fayette.

Stewart was a paper hanger in Columbia, Missouri during World War I. He died November 10, 1924 in Columbia.

STONE, G. T.

Attended the reunions.

STONE LEE

Lee Stone attended the reunions. He died sometime between August 1923 and September 1924.

STONE, P. L.

Attended the reunions.

STONE, SAM

Attended the reunions.

STONE, THOMAS B.

Attended the reunions.

STONE, WILLIAM

Served under Anderson.

In the 1860 Missouri census, Jackson County, Westport; Richard Stone, a 46 year old farmer, and his wife, Minerva, who was 41, were born in Kentucky (as were their children, except for the younger Anna and Sarah). Their children

were: Joseph W. (he may have been William Stone who rode with Quantrill), 16; Anna E., 14; George W., 11; Mary F., 9; Anna E., 3, and Sarah E., four months old, born in Missouri.

William Stone was taken to a St. Joseph prison to be shot on April 16, 1863, but he escaped, and made it to Todd's headquarters.

Stone attacked a German settlement (probably Blackwater). He was injured when a German threw a pitchfork at him, hitting his face with it; Stone killed the German. Stone was wounded at Fayette.

Near Platte City at Mrs. James Bradley's home, he was surrounded by Federal soldiers. He fled on foot, was wounded in his right thigh, back and hips. Stone managed to crawl to a fence. George Fielding saved him by charging into Federal soldiers in order to save John Thomas who was with Stone. Thomas was already dead, and Fielding was killed.

Stone attacked Colorado troops at the Conrow House near Fredericksburg. In 1864, he came with Frank James to join Bill Anderson. Stone survived the war.

STONER, ?

Frank James listed Stoner as riding with Quantrill.

STORY, BUD

Served under Todd.

Story went to Texas with George Shepherd. He died in Kentucky in 1872.

STRICKLAND, SOLOMON "RED FOX"

Strickland was a scout (part Indian) for Quantrill. He died in 1947, at the age of 108.

STROTHER, WILLIAM

Served under Quantrill.

Strother was with Maddox trying to deliver a message to Governor Reynolds (See Maddox, George W.). The message had pertinent information concerning Price's intended raid into Missouri. He was killed the summer of 1863 in Johnson County, Missouri.

STUART, BILL

Served under Anderson. Fought at Danville, Missouri.

STUART, WILLIAM H. (CAPTAIN)

Served under Anderson.

In July of 1864, Stuart fought, the 17th Illinois, at Boonsboro, and was wounded. On September 15, 1864, he fought a Boonville captain, and later in the Fayette battle.

Stuart fought in the Centralia battle with Johnson, and left with the rear guard. He stayed behind to help Plunk Murray, who was wounded at Centralia. They were attacked by Federal soldiers. He and Ben Broomfield delayed the enemy while Murray and Litton escaped. Broomfield was killed. Stuart was wounded, but managed to escape.

Stuart was killed in 1864. One source claims Stuart was shot by an Illinois cattle driver for money after the war. This may be William H. Stewart.

STURGEON, ?

SURBAUGH, HENRY CLAY

Served under Andy Blunt.

Surbaugh was born April 13, 1844, in Saline County. He was from Miami, Saline County, Missouri. In December of 1861, he was taken prisoner on the Blackwater River. He took an oath, was released April 1862, and returned home. In 1864, he went to California, but returned to Saline County in 1866.

SWARTZ, JACK

Swartz carried the black flag during the Lawrence Massacre. He was sixteen years old. In 1898, he died at Las Cruces, New Mexico.

SWISBY, OSCAR

Served under Anderson.

Swisby came with Frank James in 1864 to join Bill Anderson. He was killed in 1864.